THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 52 PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

British Reinforcements for the Army in Canada—The Empress of Mexico at Miramar, and Maximilian Expected—Turkey the "Sick Man" Again, and Constantinople in a State of Siege—The Natives of Candia Declared Independent—French Remarks on the American Fetes in Russia—Consolidation of the Peace Treaty, Etc.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Prince Yturbide, Maximilian's Adopted Successor, in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, August 29.—The grandson of the Emperor Yturbide, of Mexico, who has been adopted by Maximilian and the Empress Charlotte as the successor to the newly founded crown, has arrived in this city from France. He is attended by the Belgian General Melrain.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE IN ITALY.

Royal Honors to the Empress of Mexico.

TRIESTE, August 29.—The Empress of Mexico has arrived at Vicenza, forty miles west of Venice, which was lately a city of Austrian-Italy, but is now under the rule of King Victor Emanuel. She was received at Vicenza by Prince Humbert, of Italy, who has recovered from his wounds received in the battle of Custozza. At Padua the Empress enjoyed an official reception from King Victor Emanuel, attended by his generals and Court officers.

At Miramar

The Empress Charlotte arrived at Miramar, Maximilian's home palace, to-day. She was received in an enthusiastic manner by the military and civil authorities.

Maximilian Expected Home.

PARIS, August 30, Evening.—The belief grows here that Maximilian will abdicate the crown of Mexico.

CANADA.

British Reinforcements for the Colonial Army—England Afraid of the United States and the Fenians.

LONDON, August 30, Noon.—The Canadian Government has asked the home Government to send more troops to Canada, owing to apprehended trouble with the United States, growing out of the expected Fenian invasion and the modification of the neutrality laws of the United States. The home Government has decided to send two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to Canada, and preparations are making for their departure.

RUSSIA.

Country Districts Honor the Americans.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 29.—Many complimentary addresses and notes of welcome to the American officers have been received from different portions of the interior of the empire by telegraph this evening.

MOSCOW, August 29.—The United States Embassy have received complimentary addresses and invitations by telegraph from a large number of the principal cities and towns in the interior of Russia.

FRANCE.

The Russo-American Alliance and Its Teachings.

PARIS, August 30, Evening.—The *Debats*, in an editorial to-day, alludes to the honors paid to the American Embassy in Russia, and after making the significant inquiry, "What is the value of the demonstrations between the United States and Russia?" says that "France has done little to revive the old friendship between herself and the United States."

GREECE.

The Christian Revolt in Candia Serious.

ATHENS, August 29.—The Christians in insurrection against the Turkish rule in Candia continue [illegible] the positions which they took up at the breaking out of the revolt. Many families are emigrating from the island of Candia to Greece. European war vessels, bearing the flags of different nations, are expected in the ancient harbor of Candia.

TURKEY.

The "Sick Man" Again—Constantinople in a State of Siege.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 29.—Affairs in Turkey are in a very bad state. The revolt in Candia progresses. The inhabitants (Cretans) have asserted their independence of the Turkish empire. Constantinople is announced in a state of siege.

THE PEACE.

The Armies Retiring Under the Treaties.

LONDON, August 29.—The news received in this city from different points of the continent shows that the peace treaties lately negotiated at Prague between Austria and Prussia and Austria and Italy are being speedily carried into effect. The troops of the different countries so lately hostile to each other are evacuating the positions which they occupied at the conclusion of the war and marching to their proper home-quarters.

AUSTRIA.

Cordial Reception of the Italian Envoy.

VIENNA, August 28.—General Louis Frederic Menelrea, the Special Envoy commissioned by Victor Emanuel to the Austrian Court, has been cordially received by the Emperor Francis Joseph and his Cabinet. Negotiations have been opened relative to matters of detail, outside of the Prague peace treaty, between Austria and Italy. Austria will not demand any compensation for the works of defense built by her in Venetia. A complete peace between Italy and Austria is certain.

PRUSSIA.

The Peace Treaty of Prague.

BERLIN, August 29.—The text of the Austro-Prussian peace treaty, just concluded at Prague and signed by the King of Prussia, is the same, in all its chief points, as the preliminary articles of peace agreed upon previous to the assemblage of the peace commissioners, and which have been published.

Annexation and Union.

An address to the Prussian Legislature, signed by a number of the inhabitants of the city of Leipsic, praying for the union of Saxony with Prussia, has been received in this city.

THE PAPAL QUESTION.

No Negotiations with Rome by Italy.

FLORENCE, August 29.—The report that negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Roman territorial difficulty were being carried on between the Italian and Papal Governments is denied in this city.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 30—Evening.—The Cotton market closes unchanged at the rates current at noon. The sales foot up 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 30—Evening.—The Breadstuffs market is flat and prices are nominal, with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 30 Evening.—The Provision market is unchanged. The Tallow market is very firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, August 30—Evening.—Consols closed at 89¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, August 30—Evening.—The market for American securities is steady, though United States bonds close a trifle easier. The closing quotations are:—United States Five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois Central, 78¼; Erie shares, 45½.

NEW ORLEANS.

Important Despatch from General Sheridan to General Grant—The Former Declares that Nine-tenths of the Wounded were Killed by Policemen and Citizens—He Expresses His Regret that the Military were not Present to Prevent the Massacre—Who is to Blame for the Garbled Despatches?

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 30.—It may yet appear officially that General Sheridan's despatches have been further tampered with at Washington. The following important telegram to General Grant has been for some reason omitted in the pretended publications of all the correspondence. Investigation may prove the suppression of the despatch.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, August 13, 1866—General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:—The Military Board called by General Baird to investigate the occurrences in this city of July 13 is progressing as rapidly as possible. I see in the papers, by reports of an official character here, that an attempt was made to cast blame on the military for not being present on the 13th ultimo. There could have been no object in its being present, except to prevent the police from perpetrating a revolting massacre. Its absence, for this reason, I regret. From accounts of my own scouts, who saw the affair from first to last, from my own officers, from disinterested and faithful persons, I believe that at least nine-tenths of the casualties were perpetrated by the police and citizens by stabbing and smashing in the heads of many who had been already wounded or killed by policemen. P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General Commanding.

The personal friends of General Grant here indignantly deny the charge in the New York *Times* of to-day, that their Washington correspondent sent to the *Times* the garbled despatch of General Sheridan to General Grant just as he, the correspondent, received it from General Grant. The aforesaid despatch was not received from General Grant by the *Times* correspondent. General Grant, after receiving the despatch from General Sheridan, took it immediately to the President, and that is the last he saw of it. The *Times* correspondent got the despatch from the President, he being the only correspondent here who is admitted into the ring of the White House. All here agree that the despatch was garbled at the White House. When the despatch in its garbled form first appeared in the *Times*, General Grant was heard to say by persons here, that an important sentence had been left out in the despatch as printed in the *Times*. This, together with the despatch of General Sheridan to General Grant, dated New Orleans, August 13, 1866, and which was omitted by the President in the regular publication of the official correspondence, puts the President in a still worse predicament.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the State Central Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Louisiana, August 8, 1866.

Whereas, On the 30th day of July, 1866, at New Orleans, La., an organized band of assassins did maliciously and brutally murder a large number of unarmed and unsuspecting Union citizens; and, *whereas*, in our opinion the same spirit which caused the late Rebellion against the Government of the United States animated the perpetrators of the atrocious murders of July 30; and, *whereas*, under circumstances equally favorable other murders and outrages may be repeated from the same assassins; therefore

Resolved, In the name of the loyal people of Louisiana, that we respectfully ask the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States to maintain martial law over the city of New Orleans, at least until the aiders and abetters of the late massacre shall have been brought to such punishment as will secure the observance of law and order, and protect the lives of the Union citizens of New Orleans.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preambles and resolution, which were unanimously adopted, be forwarded to Andrew Johnson, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Charles H. Dolson. The defendant in this case was charged with distilling liquor without a license for so doing. The United States alleged that on the 11th of July a Government collector went to the drinking saloon of Dolson & Co., (Dolson alone was on trial), No 1006 Richmond street, above Norris, and while looking around the place, he heard a noise in the cellar like that made by steam, and the dripping of water into a metal vessel. He proceeded to the cellar, which was very dark and close, and there he found a small distillery in full motion.

He found barrels of molasses, empty tubs and casks, and various other apparatus connected with the distilling business. The defendant acknowledged that he had been engaged in distilling whisky. He said that he had obtained a license for retailing liquor, but not for manufacturing it; but that he had intended to apply soon for his license. The next day the Collectors made a memorandum of the goods and seized upon them. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow—John C. Smith was charged with perjury. The Commonwealth alleged that defendant came to this Court some weeks ago to give bail for one John Campbell, since convicted of a charge of burglary, and, under oath administered by the Clerk, stated that he owned the houses Nos. 2014, 2016 and 2018 Alder street; that these properties were clear of all incumbrances; and the deeds in his own name. Witnesses were produced who swore that they owned these houses, had owned them for a considerable time, and had no knowledge whatever of the defendant, or his right to these properties

One of the landlords of these houses stated that he had had a slight acquaintance with defendant; had had some mercantile transactions with him, and that defendant knew that he (witness) was the owner of two of these houses.

The defense was based principally upon the alleged deficiency of evidence to prove that defendant did not believe, or had reason to believe, that he was the lawful owner of these houses

The Court charged the jury most ably, dwelling long and earnestly upon the grave and deep nature of the charge, the serious consequences resulting from a conviction of the charge, and placing the case clearly and justly before them.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

—Boucicault's drama of *The Two Lives of Mary Leigh* has been produced at Manchester, England. The interest of the plot hangs on the sudden appearance of a man, supposed to be dead, in the family of his wife after she had married the second time. The piece is well balanced by a variety of character, principally female, but a local critic says:—"The plot is improbable; it is not a picture of society in our day; and its place is among the Jack Sheppard literature of a past day or the Brandon romances of this. He who expects amusement at a theatre will be disappointed if he sees Mr. Boucicault's last venture. The play neither upholds any moral virtue as its lesson, nor does the dialogue contain one sentence worth remembering."

The Corner in the Gold Room.

From the Nation.

For the first time since the suspension of specie payments, gold was worth last week one per cent. for immediate delivery. The phenomenon is easily explained. All the floating gold in the city—amounting to some $12,000,000, only $7,000,000 of which is in the banks—has been bought up by a few wealthy speculators, and they, failing in their attempt to put up the price, have endeavored to indemnify themselves by refusing to lend gold. This presses with severity upon merchants who want gold to pay customs duties, and upon speculators for the fall, who have sold gold short, and are forced to borrow at the exorbitant rates of the day. So far as this latter class of persons is concerned, the public are not interested in their losses. If a man chooses to sell that which he has not got in the hope that he may be able at a subsequent period to buy it for delivery at a lower price, he takes the chances of the market, and cannot fairly complain if speculators on the opposite side combine to make him pay more instead of less than he got for the property he sold. These are the fortunes of trade, and no fair trader has a right to complain when they make against him. But the "corner" in gold is inflicting no little suffering upon merchants who require gold for legitimate business purposes, and who find that they cannot get it because Messrs. A, B, and C have bought up all the floating gold in the city, and will not lend or sell it except at exorbitant rates.

The grievance is not new. It has recurred at intervals during the past three years. On a dozen occasions a few bold operators, commanding large amounts of capital, have been enabled to corner the gold market, to embarrass commercial operations, and occasionally to impair the credit of the Government. And it is in vain that a remedy has been sought. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens tried to cure the evil by making it penal to demand a premium on gold; but such puerilities only excited contempt. Other loyal men have thought to discredit the gold room and its operations altogether; but, though the room is supposed to be controlled and officered by men of doubtful politics, and Jeff. Davis may, perhaps, be quite as popular in that institution as the late Abraham Lincoln, it is none the less clear that, so long as our currency remains at a discount, a gold exchange will be a necessity of the times, and the present one, with all its faults, is probably as good as any new one could be. It is unfortunate, perhaps, for the gold room that the quasi-Rebels and Copperheads have found admission within its walls.

But the outbreak of the war drove nearly one-half of the smart merchants of the South to New York in search of employment for their brains, and that employment they found, for the most part, in the gold room. You shall find there ex-traders from Louisiana, planters from Georgia, merchants from Tennessee, clergymen from the Carolinas—a varied assortment, in short, of Southerners, all differing in their origin and aptitude, but generally agreeing in Southern proclivities. That this class of persons should be in the gold room is, perhaps, unfortunate; that, by combining, they should have the power of raising the price of gold, and so raising the cost of all imported articles, is also unfortunate; but to abuse the room in consequence is, to say the least, hardly logical.

It is the legitimate privilege of every man to buy gold, if he be so minded and can pay for it. The public have no right to say to him:—Your purchase of gold is going to add 10 per cent. to the cost of my tea, coffee, spices, claret, and blankets. With that he has nothing to do. He has the same right to buy $100,000 gold as the public have to buy a pound of tea or a pair of blankets. And there is no law, custom, or comity which prevents him combining with twenty other speculators to buy up all the gold in market. If he does so buy, and so combine, we can only "grin and bear it." It is hard that a party of gamesters should by their speculations enhance the cost of every cup of tea drunk by the poor throughout the United States. But there is no remedy, save the inexorable operation of the laws of trade, which are sure to come into play sooner or later.

An effort, it is said, will be made at the next session of the Legislature to punish the gold room for its interference with values. It will probably take the shape of a tax upon gold-brokers' licenses, and sales of gold. A tax of $1000 a year on each license, and one-tenth of one per cent. on each sale of gold would add a considerable amount of State revenue, and might be constitutionally levied. But no such vindictive legislation would cure the evil.

The main reliance of merchants whose business is disturbed by the constantly recurring corners in gold must be upon the fundamental laws of trade. If gold be forced above its fair relative value by the speculations of the gold room, it is certain as any mathematical truth that it must react. If gold be made worth one per cent. a day by the cornering operations of bull speculators, specie will flow hither from all parts of the world for employment in so lucrative a business. Already the telegraph, which announced to Europe our embarrassed condition, has notified us that $500,000 are coming here in the *Alemannia*, and $600,000 in the *Scotia*, besides $3,000,000 just received in the California steamer. At this rate the bulls in the gold room will have their hands full within the next fortnight. They may undertake to corner the New York market, but they can hardly expect to carry all the bullion of the civilized world.

Pressure has been brought to bear upon the Secretary of the Treasury with a view to induce him to sell more gold. A *pronunciamento* in this sense, signed by leading bankers, was published in the papers a few days since. The Secretary has experience enough to distrust any collective petition of bankers or merchants. Such petitions are too often prompted by individual interest. If we are ever to get back to specie payments, the corner-stone upon which the new edifice will be built must be the specie reserve in the United States Treasury. Resumption will take place when that reserve becomes so large that the Secretary of the Treasury can afford to say to the holders of legal-tenders:—"Gentlemen, we are prepared to pay off your paper dollars in gold." On that instant the banks will either resume or fail, and the era of paper money in this country will come to an end. But if the Secretary is to go on selling his gold as fast as he gets it, how will he ever be able to redeem, or proclaim his readiness to redeem, his legal-tenders?

The gold market is in a very dangerous position. There is no reason why gold should be higher now than in March last, when it sold at 124. The present premium is artificially maintained, and as the laws of trade vindicate themselves, a fall of ten to twenty per cent. would not be an extraordinary event.

A Dangerous Amusement.—Henry Harelton, a young man engaged in selling newspapers on the Susquehanna Railroad trains, was amusing himself on Friday, by swinging in and out of a car door while the train was in motion, and passing under a bridge his foot struck against one of the abutments and he was knocked off the car and down the embankment. He was seriously injured, and it was considered wonderful that he was not killed.

Italian Bishops Subject to Law.—The Assize Court of Piacenza, Italy, has sentenced Mgr. Ranza, the bishop of the diocese, to a year's imprisonment and one thousand francs' fine for having refused the communion *in extremis* and Christian burial to a priest named Pizzi, who had been guilty of signing M. Passaglia's address to the Pope praying him to renounce the temporal power.

THIRD EDITION

RIOT NEAR BALTIMORE.

Maryland Emulating New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Last night an attack was made on the colored portion of a camp meeting held at Shepley's Woods, three miles from Hanover Station, on the Washington Railroad, by a band of armed desperadoes. Several negroes were badly beaten and wounded, and a white man, named Milton Benson, whilst at prayer, was shot in the back part of the head and mortally wounded, the ball coming out of his mouth.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Large Delegation to the Loyal Southern Convention—Political Affairs in the City—The German Festival.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH]

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Extensive preparations are making here to send a large delegation of unconditional Union men to the Philadelphia National Convention. Many of our private citizens will be there.

Great interest is manifested as our election approaches. The radical Union cause rapidly gains strength. Seven thousand seven hundred and sixty four new voters have thus far been registered in Baltimore, and about ten thousand in all will be registered.

Reverdy Johnson's opinion is published to-day, in which he asserts that all persons approved by the Registers have a right to vote, independently of the Judges of Elections. Contrary legal opinions will be published by eminent lawyers.

The German Schutzen closes to-day. It has been a grand success, clearing about thirty thousand dollars.

From South and Central America.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The steamship *Oregon* has arrived, with Aspinwall advices of August 24. She brings $1,330,000 in treasure.

The troubles in Chiriqui continue. The rebels were reported in possession of the centre department, including the capital. They have about 400 men under arms. The cause of the trouble is the course pursued by the present Government and over-taxation. The remainder of the State is comparatively quiet, though efforts are making to get up a revolution in Panama.

The news from Central America is devoid of interest. Honduras has signed a treaty of peace and amity with Spain.

The price of coffee in Costa Rica has been considerably affected by the late news from Europe.

Advices from Valparaiso to August 3 and Callao August 14, state that the former port is being strongly fortified, and can now make good defense. The Chilian Congress has not ratified the Government loan of $6,000,000. The Megetlones guano question between Chili and Bolivia is again a cause of discussion. A new duty has been imposed by the authorities of Peru on commerce, of ten cents on all signed bills of lading, customs, policies, money receipts, etc. Admiral Tucker has taken command of the allied fleet.

Advices from Wellington, New Zealand, to July 24, state that the Parliament was opened on the 3d. The Governor in his address announced that the Maori war was being successfully prosecuted, and most of the natives had either surrendered or had been captured. Some dreadful murders had been perpetrated on the west coast gold-fields by Australian criminals, who had killed gold diggers for their money. The news from New South Wales is unimportant.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Watson, the murderer of Captain Menter, who was to have been hung at Newport, Ky., to-day, has been respited until December.

The war between the people and the street railroad companies continues, but there was less excitement yesterday than before.

There were six deaths from cholera in this city yesterday.

Declination of a Union Candidate for Congress.

CHICAGO, August 30.—General William Harrow, Union candidate for Congress in the First Indiana District, has declined the post on account of ill health. Judge De Bralor, of Spencer county, has been selected by the Central Committee to succeed him.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The steamer *Napoleon III*, from Havre August 16, has arrived; also arrived steamer *Arizona*, with California advices of August 10, via Aspinwall.

Arrival of the "Asia."

BOSTON, August 31.—The *Asia* arrived early this morning. Her mails will be due in Philadelphia to-night.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Cotton quiet at 33@35½c. Flour declined 10c.; sales of 7500 barrels State at $5·25@10·25; Ohio $8·30@12; Western, $5·15@9·50; Southern, $9·75@15·50. Wheat 1@2c. lower, small sales. Corn declined 1c. Sales 86,000 bushels at 80c. Pork quiet at $32·87½. Lard and Whisky dull.

A Plague.—The plague of locusts in Algeria causes considerable uneasiness to the Government. The troops were recently called out to act against this new species of enemy; but the consequence of this massacre may lay the seeds of pestilence; inasmuch as the remains of such an agglomeration of dead insects have produced a nuisance of the worst nature. To convey an idea of the number of locusts daily destroyed, we are told that three thousand cwt. is the average result of the day's battle with this new foe.

Sacrilege.—Excursionists from Glasgow to Burns' monument at Ayr have carried away the back of one of the monument chairs, on which are a series of paintings illustrative of the poet's works, by Stevens. Recently, after a large party had left the grounds, it was found that an attempt had been made to enter the glass case containing the few relics of Burns that are in the monument.

—A storm of applause (that sometimes brings down the house)—a Western hurricane.

—Francis Joseph's family is styled the house of Mis-hapsburg.

—Over eighty woollen and calico mills are at present being built in Georgia.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 31, 1866.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there was less doing. Old 5-20s sold 112, a decline of ¼; new do. at 109½ no change; 10-40s at 103, a slight decline; and 7·30s at 106¼, no change; 112¼ was bid for 6s of 1881.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 35½@35¾, the former rate a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Philadelphia and Erie at 33½, no change; North Pennsylvania at 41, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¾@58, a decline of ½; Reading at 56⅞@57¼, closing at the former rate, a decline of ½; and Camden and Amboy at 130½, no change. 58 was bid for Minehill, 29 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do., and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue inactive. Germantown sold at 24¼@24½, an advance of ¼. 62 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 87½ for Second and Third; 46 for Fifth and Sixth; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 53½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 68 for West Philadelphia; 18½ for Hestonville; and 27½ for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment; but we hear of no sales. 96 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 145½ for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 58 for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's 66½ for City; 41 for Consolidation; 54 for Commonwealth; 66 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union.

In Canal shares there was more doing, but prices were lower. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36½@36¾, a decline of ½; common do. at 28, a decline of ½; Lehigh Navigation at 60, no change; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 68, no change; 118 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 147¾; 11 A. M., 147¾; 12 M., 147½; 1 P. M., 147¾.

—The Adams' Express Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable on demand.

—Messrs. Drexel & Co. announce the sale of a limited number of bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which run for five years, and bear six per cent. interest. It is hardly necessary to commend such an opportunity; to call attention to it is sufficient. On maturing they are convertible into the consolidated mortgage loan. The chance for a safe and permanent investment is thus offered to the public, and we doubt not it will be seized upon with avidity.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read......b30 57½	100 sh Reading..b30. 57½
100 sh do.......b4 57½	

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 10-40s coup..103	400 sh Sch N pf..lots 36½
$1000 U S 7-30s June..106¼	700 sh do......b60 36½
$500 U S 5-20s'65coup..102½	100 sh do....com 28
$10000 do... .b5..109½	30 sh Wyo Val..... 68
$5000 do..........109½	50 sh Leaigh Nav...60
$500 do....1862.112	39 sh Ca & A..lots.130½
$1000 Pa R 1st mg 6s..101½	1 sh do....scrip 36
$1000 N Pa R 6s.....91½	2 sh Penn R........58½
$6000 Leh 6s. 84.....90	100 sh do......s60 57¾
$2000 Pa 5s.........95½	100 sh do.........58½
100 sh German Pas R 24½	50 sh do..........58
200 sh do lots.b60 24½	40 sh do......lots 58½
100 sh do......b60 24½	100 sh Cata pf....b5. 35½
700 sh Read s5wn lots 57½	100 sh do..........35½
200 sh do.........57½	100 sh do......b60 35½
100 sh do.....s20 57	200 sh do..lots b30 35½
100 sh do......s20 57	100 sh do..........35½
100 sh do.....b30 57	300 sh Ph & E..lots 33½
400 sh do..lots s30 56⅞	50 sh 10th & 11th... 62
200 sh do.....lots 56⅞	2 sh N Penna...... 41
100 sh do....s5wn 56⅞	

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

				Buying	Selling
American Gold				147½	148½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s				139	141
Compound Interest Notes:—					
"	"	June,	1864	14½	..
"	"	July,	1864	14½	..
"	"	August,	1864	13½	..
"	"	October,	1864	12½	..
"	"	Dec.,	1864	11½	..
"	"	May,	1865	9½	..
"	"	August,	1865	8½	..
"	"	Sept.,	1865	7½	..
"	"	October	1865	7½	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 31.—The receipts of Timothy are increasing, and it is in fair demand, with sales at $3·75@4·25. Flaxseed is taken on arrival by the crushers at $3·80. There is very little coming forward, and it commands $6·50@7·50 ℔ bush.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $35 ℔ ton.

There was very little doing in Flour to-day, but prices were well maintained. The only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home consumers at $7·50@9 for common and good superfine; $9@11 for old and new wheat extras; $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family, the latter rate for fancy; $11·50@13 for old and fresh ground Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@16 for choice brands, as in quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $5·75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much inquiry for Wheat, and the receipts and stocks are small; sales of 500 bushels winter red at $2·82½; and 1000 bushels Amber Club at $2·48. White ranges from $2·85@2·95. Rye may be quoted at $1·15 for Pennsylvania. There is no improvement to notice in the market for Corn; sales of 1700 bushels yellow at 95c., and 1500 bushels Western mixed at 90@92c. Oats are in good demand, with sales of 3500 bushels Southern at 50c.

Whisky is unchanged; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·38; and Ohio at $2·40.

—Catherine Luther, whose death was reported the other day from Leipsic, and of whom it was said she was the only traceable descendant of the great reformer, was hardly entitled to the dignity of being the last of her race. In the Austrian ministry of finance there is, or there was as late as November of last year, a subordinate clerk who bore the reformer's name, and was thought to be as immediately as Catherine the representative of the family founder. In addition to the particulars which made their way to the press in regard to Catherine aforesaid, the following may be interesting:—At the beginning of this century but a single branch of the Luther family remained, and of that little is known. John Michael Luther, born 1763, lived at Erfurt until 1801; was a physician, and went abroad at the date last mentioned. Many years later the Luther-Verein at Erfurt made inquiry, and found at Stocken, in Bohemia, Joseph Charles Luther, a son of John Michael, who had settled at Stocken in 1811; married that year Anna Popischak, and subsequently had by her five children. The family was in the deepest poverty. Antony, the eldest boy, and the brightest of the group, was selected by a wealthy Protestant of Erfurt, and given schooling facilities; but, proving brainless, was apprenticed to a trade. Catherine is understood to be a daughter of this Antony. The Vienna offshoot probably came from a brother of his.

—Patti recently sang at the palace by command of Queen Victoria.

—Auber, at 83, is writing a new opera

COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES,

BY

MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF

'HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN."

Published by Loring, of Boston.

[*Continued from Evening Telegraph of yesterday.*]

APPENDIX.

HINTS ON COOKING.

I.—Soup.

Stock for soup may be made from the bones of joints of meat, added to any trimmings from cutlets, chops, etc. Some cold water, mace, and bones must be boiled in an iron saucepan for six or eight hours, then be strained through a colander, be left till next day, when the fat must be taken off, and if not then a strong jelly, the liquor must be returned to the bones, and all be boiled over again for some hours. There must be no vegetables boiled with it, and not the least fat; and when it is cold, all fat that may accidentally be there must be taken off. Stock must be made the day before it is to be used. It is this stock which makes hashes and stews delicious, which enriches all overcooked meats, and which forms the basis of all soups—pea soup excepted. Other soups must be colored with burnt sugar.

II.—Fish.

Fish for frying must be washed, dried, and rolled in flour for an hour, and then be placed, the skinned side downwards, in plenty of boiling dripping. A sole must never be turned on the reverse side till it will lie firm over the centre of a knife or fish-slice. When removed from the pan it must be laid on clean paper before the fire, to free it from any fat which may adhere. After a few minutes it must be removed to a very hot dish. There is no need of eggs and bread crumbs.

In boiling fish—of whatever kind—the water must be nearly boiling, whether it be used in a frying pan or in a fish-kettle. To preserve the color of salmon, a wineglassful of vinegar and a lump of salt must be added; the latter to all fresh fish. Horseradish boiled in the water gives cod a superior flavor. Soles must be covered with boiling water and never turned, consequently the skinned side must be placed in uppermost.

To Cook Sprats.—Wash, dry, and flour them, rub a bit of butter round a hot frying-pan, lay them in not to touch; in one minute turn them, and in two minutes take them up, spread them in a large hot dish before the fire for a minute or two, then take each up singly on to a small hot dish, and serve directly.

To Loosen Skins of Shrimps and Prawns.—Put them in a basin, pour boiling water and cover close for five minutes, then put them in a colander and hold them under a tap of cold water; then shake them in a cloth till they are dried.

Plaice to Fry.—Have middle-sized fish filleted by the fish-monger (each fish will give four pieces), wash and dry them well, make a *thick* batter of flour and a little milk—or without the latter; put some batter in a flat dish, dip in both sides of the fish (the batter should lie like a skin on the fish), lay the white side of the *plaice in plenty of boiling fat; when it is stiff* across the knife and of a light brown, turn it on the other side. When it is cooked, place it on paper to absorb the fat, and then on a clean hot dish. If any roe is sent with it, cut it in small pieces the size of marbles, dip it in batter and fry it. Serve with a tablespoonful of anchovy sauce to six of melted butter sauce, and add a little other sauce or ketchup.

A Findon haddock should be divided in halves, be beaten, the skin side downwards, on a table, then be skinned from the tail upwards; be laid, the skinned side downwards, in a frying-pan of boiling water only enough to cover. Then cook from three to five minutes according to the size, let it be taken up carefully and turned, the bones downwards, on a hot dish, have some butter rubbed on it before the fire, and be served hot.

III.—Meat.

All meats for boiling, whether they be salted or fresh, should be placed in nearly boiling water. Let the water boil up rapidly, then draw the saucepan back, and only allow it to simmer gently. "Meat boiled is meat spoiled."

A deep or shallow fish-kettle with a drainer in it will be the best saucepan for use, as no fork should be stuck in the meat, and it can be lifted by the drainer.

In a neck of mutton, a breast of veal, a brisket of beef, or any similar joint, the bones must be placed upwards in the water (to prevent the curling up of the joint), the two former be boiled twenty-five minutes to the pound, and the beef half an hour to each pound, always allowing an extra ten minutes for warming through.

Roast meats must be placed before a clear fire, which must not be stirred while the meat is cooking. Meat must be well floured before placing it at the fire or in the oven.

The oven-door should never be quite shut while meat is baking, or the meat will have an unpleasant taste. If the cavity situate at the side of the oven (at the back of the grate) be not quite cleared from the fine ash-dust which will accumulate there every day, the oven will not bake. Sometimes this is needed twice a day.

Stewed Steak or Pie.—Do not fry the meat first, as this extracts the goodness. A brown color may be given to the meat by using burnt sugar. Choose the meat from the shin of beef, this is far richer than any other for the purpose. If for a stew, cut the meat into pieces the size for helping, but cut away most of the fat, roll them in flour and lightly pepper them, and place them in a tin. Mix in a basin, with very little cold water, one tablespoonful of flour, set it with boiling water till like a gravy, color it with boiling water poured over burnt sugar, then pour it over the meat just to cover it. Shred some onions in rings, and cut them across, slice thin some ready-boiled carrot and parsnip, sprinkle some salt over the vegetables, place them on the meat, and the fat upon the top of all. Cover the tin closely with a dish, and bake it for three hours in a hot oven.

Stew the meat in like manner if wanted for a pie, only stewing two hours; but omit the vegetables, only putting in a whole onion with three cloves stuck in it. When it is cold make a paste crust to line the dish and for a cover, and bake one hour and ten minutes. Stock for both purposes is better than water.

Harrico mutton is much the same as beef stew. Or a gravy might be made from stock, or fry the vegetables first, and strain them from the fat, then mix flour, water, and burnt sugar, pepper, and salt; strain it, and make it boil in the frying-pan, then put the vegetables and liquor together in a sacepan, and let it boil for half an hour. Get some tender chops, free from fat, and trim them (the fat will fry the vegetables, the trimmings will go to the stock pot), broil them over a clear fire, or fry them by putting them well floured into boiling fat, and turning them frequently, then when they are cooked set them in a dish and pour the vegetables over them, and serve hot. If chops be cut from cooked mutton, then they must stew slowly two hours with the vegetables, as meat is always hard when once cooked.

Hashed Mutton.—Cut the meat in thin slices, and take away all the fat. Mix two tablespoonsful of flour, a grate of nutmeg, and a lit tle pepper, roll the meat in this till it is quite covered, put it in a pie-dish, add a little gravy, stock, or water, till just level with the meat; shred finely some onions, put in the top, cover with a well-fitting flat dish, and bake two hours. A basin covered with a plate, or in a saucepan will do equally well.

The reason why a saucepan is not preferable for hashes or stews is that the heat does not surround the saucepan so equally as it does in an oven.

Tops of Ribs Stewed or Tops of Sirloin.—Place the meat in a saucepan of boiling water, bones uppermost, and stew gently two hours; the water must just cover it. When it is cooked, so that on taking up it shakes as if tender, pour off the liquor in which it was boiled into a broad flat dish, draw a piece of clean paper along the surface to absorb the fat, and repeat the process each time with fresh paper) till no fat can be seen, return the liquor to the saucepan, mix in cold water a teaspoonful of flour, stir it in the liquor, color it with boiling water over burned sugar, let it warm through, pour it over the meat (which must have been kept warm in a dish over a saucepan of hot water), and then serve quickly.

Or cut the meat up into finger lengths and two inches broad, put it into barely boiling water enough to cover it, stew it gently an hour and a half, keeping it turned occasionally, serve without gravy, in a *wall* of mashed potatoes.

A breast of veal, or part of one is better, first roasting quickly, to brown it only, or baking it in a hot oven for an hour or less, so that it be brown, bones uppermost, then putting it into barely sufficiently boiling water to cover the bones, which must still be uppermost, and letting it gently stew till a fork will run through it without the meat feeling hard. Veal is the only meat that can be tried in this way without injury to its juices.

An Ox Kidney Stew.—Cut out and throw away the hard white parts, divide it in the creases, or to keep it whole is best. Mix two table-spoonsful of flour with a little cold water, set it with boiling water (a very little more than will cover the kidney), stick some cloves in a large onion, have a piece of bacon fat (no other kind) the size of a walnut, put altogether with the kidney in a saucepan, and stew it four hours. When it is cooked it will be quite tender. Take it up, cut out the white part, and throw it away. To serve it, set it in a small dish; in the centre of the kidney put a thin piece of toast, and upon that again some mashed or fried potatoes, serve the gravy (in which put a spoonful of mushroom ketchup) round the kidney, not over it. Stock instead of water is preferable for this dish, which, to those who like kidneys, is juicy, tender, and appetizing, and perfectly digestible. To make a French dish of it, add when serving some freshly stewed mushrooms.

Fricassee of Rabbits.—Take two rabbits, cut them in pieces, that is, shoulders and legs, and each back in three pieces (use these portions only, the rest will make stock. Wash them in warm water to cleanse from the blood. Put them in rather more than enough boiling water to cover them, add a blade of mace; let them boil up quickly, and then simmer for twenty minutes. During this time boil half a pint of milk with two ounces of butter, then with a little cold water mix a tablespoonful of flour and half a teaspoonful of sugar, set it with the boiling milk, lay the rabbit in a large pie-dish, at the bottom have a fine shred or two of onions, pour the sauce over, cover with a flat dish, and bake an hour. Serve with roast bacon and mashed potatoes.

Beef and veal hearts must be thrown into boiling water, in which a piece of dripping has been boiled, and thus semi-cooked, the one for an hour, the other half an hour, and suffered to get cold before stuffing and roasting, then well lard with bacon fat and flour before roasting, each the same time as directed for boiling.

IV.—Vegetables.

Old potatoes must be well washed before peeling, and in two waters afterwards, but both immediately before steaming; by steaming them generally an hour, they are never soddened or waxy, unless the potatoes are really bad, then no mode of cooking will avail. Salt must be sprinkled on them when put on to steam, always over boiling water.

New potatoes must be scraped, washed, and put on to cook in boiling water scarcely covering them; as soon as they begin to break, the water must be strained away, the cover be lifted from the saucepan, the steam allowed to escape, then the cover put on again, the saucepan turned upside down and then turned the right way, and the cover taken off, a little salt be sprinkled over, and the saucepan be left at the side of the fire for a few minutes, before serving the potatoes.

Fried Potatoes, Sliced.—These must be cut the round way of the potato, not lengthways, be rolled in flour, and fried in boiling bacon fat or dripping. A small fish-kettle with a drainer makes an excellent frying-pan for potatoes. Have as much boiling fat in the bottom as will cover the drainer and potatoes, place the slices regularly in the drainer, plunge it into the boiling fat, and let them remain a few minutes till brown, then lift the drainer, place the slices on some paper to absorb the fat, then serve them in a very hot dish.

Potato Balls.—Take some boiled potatoes when cold, mash three breakfast cupfuls, mix a little bacon fat or butter, some pepper, salt, and an onion finely minced, add a cupful of minced meat, and mix altogether with an egg well beaten, roll them into balls, flour them well, and fry in boiling fat.

Greens.—Remember always to boil greens with a small piece of washing soda, in plenty of boiling water and salt. Soda in moderation is very wholesome, and in one case an excellent medicine. As an experiment, boil greens without soda—the greens will be strong, perhaps nasty, and the water clear and tasteless: try a bit of soda the size of a horse-bean—the water will be black and fetid, the cabbage or broccoli or greens be sweet and wholesome, giving neither flatulence nor acidity. But to eat greens boiled without soda, or boiled too long, will give indigestion for a week. If, in keeping greens warm in the colander over the liquor, the latter be allowed to touch the vegetables, the effect will be as hurtful as if they were left to soak in the green water after they were cooked; in either case they become almost poisonous.

Have plenty of boiling water and salt for all vegetables. Make them boil up very quickly. Take all greens out of the water the instant they are done. Turnips, carrots, artichokes, celery, or onions will not hurt if kept in for a few minutes; they may lose their color, but will not be unwholesome, and with these let the water have fat, but no soda in it.

With green peas use no soda, except it be the size of a pea. French beans the same.

Mash all vegetables with a wooden spoon.

Throw away the green liquor anywhere outside the house, either on the ground or in ashes; never down a drain, either inside or outside the house.

To make Onion Sauce to be eaten with thin streaked and well-boiled pickled pork, which tastes like tripe, or as sauce for mutton, rabbits, etc.

Have a saucepan of boiling water, in which is a lump of salt and a bit of bacon fat or dripping, the size of a bean. Cut the onions in very thin rings, throw them into the boiling water, make them boil very fast. In six or eight minutes they will be sufficiently cooked (a minute longer will take all taste from them); throw them into a colander, squeeze them dry with a saucer, turn them into a basin, flour them slightly, mash them quickly with a wooden spoon, and mix in a little milk, then cover the basin with a plate and put in the oven to rewarm.

To Boil Onions.—Peel and wash them, throw them into plenty of boiling water with a bit of fat and a lump of salt. Let them boil quickly, very quickly, for an hour. They must not be exposed to the air, but be drained quickly and served with or without white sauce over, or with cold butter. Cooked in this way they are like marrow, and exceedingly wholesome.

Any vegetables, excepting potatoes, broccoli, and cauliflower, are as well cooked in the morning as when the fire is wanted for perhaps other things, if the dinner be a late one.

Wash all vegetables in warm water, each kind singly, then in cold, where they must remain for an hour.

Water rather more than warm kills all insects, worms, and snails, and makes them drop out of vegetables.

Respecting the Boiling of Fat with Vegetables, Etc.—It may be objected that such a process would render the articles greasy and indigestible. A greater mistake cannot be made than is this supposition. If fat were boiled with greens, nothing could be worse; there is too much oil in them already, for which the soda is used to extract into the water, and which, if retained in the greens, renders them positively unwholesome. Onions, carrots, turnips, artichokes, and celery have no oil in their composition, but they require the softest of water to boil them in. Soda would turn them black, and there is nothing so clean as a piece of dripping or fat off meat to have the desired effect. The vegetables do not absorb it, nor do they appear greasy, or if by any accident they do so, a little boiling water poured over them will take it away. Perhaps there is no greater waste in a vegetable than in the article of turnips. If they are cut and boiled as before described one bunch of eight or ten roots will fill two vegetable dishes, and suffice for eight persons; but if done in the ordinary method, by water and over-boiling, two bunches will be needed. By adding milk instead of butter, the turnips are made creamy and richer, and are not so apt to give indigestion as when butter is used with them.

Vegetables to be used for soup should never be boiled in it, but be properly prepared beforehand, so as for each to retain its own flavor. Only thus cooked are they digestible.

V.—Sweets and Pastry.

For good pies and puddings use always double the quantity of flour to that of fat—1 pound of flour to half a pound of fat, whether butter, dripping, bacon fat, or lard. To make short crust, rub all the fat into the flour, add but little water to it, to keep it tolerably dry; that is, it must be crumbling when turned out of the mixing-bowl. Roll it out and roll it up again three times; then roll it out, place the top of the pie-dish upon it, and cut round it for the cover, which set on one side. Fold up the pieces into one, and roll it out lengthways in a strip, then cut it down the centre, butter the edges of the dish, and line them with these strips, letting the straight edge come at the edge of the dish. With a paste brush wet the edge of the paste; pile the dish with fruit; put in a little water and sufficient sugar. Place on the cover—see that the edges are closely joined. Make no hole in the centre, but put the tart into a very hot oven for a quarter of an hour; then the paste will have risen, and the oven-door may be opened, to permit the baking to go on slowly.

Flaky paste is made with the same proportions of fat and flour. One-third only is rubbed in the flour; then it is mixed with a little water, so that it is crumbling when turned out from the mixing-bowl. Roll it out; put in little pinches half of the fat or butter, all over; dredge it lightly with flour. Roll it up, and repeat the same process again; then roll it out to the shape and size required.

Pastry must not be handled; the knife or spoon and finger-tips are sufficient, after rubbing in the fat and mixing with a spoon.

If it be made too wet, it will be as heavy as if much handled.

In puddings made with suet, the latter should be chopped very fine, and always in weight half the quantity of the flour used, and the pudding be boiled never less than two hours. It will then be wholesome and light.

Half an ounce of sugar will sweeten half a pint of milk.

One large egg will suffice to make a custard of half a pint of milk.

Half an ounce of rice ground or whole, tapioca or corn-flour, and arrowroot, will thicken half a pint of milk.

To know what sugar, etc., must be given out for milk puddings, measure the dish to know what quantity it holds—a quart dish, holding by measure four half-pints of milk, will take for a baked custard four egg, two ounces of sugar, a quarter of nutmeg, and ten drops of almond flavoring. A rice pudding—two ounces of rice, two ounces of sugar, and in like proportions of anything else.

To save two eggs in a tapioca pudding, use a piled teaspoonful of corn flour, or arrowroot instead. Tapioca will not dissolve in milk—wash it in cold water three times; then with a very little cold water put it in the oven, and when it looks a little clear, which will be in a few minutes, rub in the arrowroot or flour; then add the milk by degrees. Corn flour and arrowroot puddings want no eggs; the former is better to be boiled; the latter, after first mixing like starch, should be set with boiling milk.

Whole rice requires no eggs; it is to be washed in boiling water three times, be put into a dish and mixed with sugar and nutmeg, the milk be poured on, a very little butter be put on the centre, and then be baked slowly for three hours.

All milk puddings should have two or three pinches of butter on the top, to prevent the milk from burning.

Wash currants and raisins in warm water, and let them dry, so that they will not stick together, before using.

Sultana raisins are better for all puddings than any other kind. The raisins which are stoned generally have the richest part taken out with the stones, leaving an indigestible mass of skins to be eaten. Only remember that whatever quantity of Sultana raisins are used, the one-half must be chopped before using.

Currants frequently disagree with weak digestions, and should be sparingly if ever eaten.

The oil contained in lemon or orange, and spices, seldom digests readily.

Eggs are not needed in fritters, neither are they in Christmas plum puddings.

Excellent fritters are thus made:—Take eight ounces of flour and some nutmeg, and mix with it a quarter of a pound of sugar. Take a quarter of a pint of new ale (not bitter), and mix it with a pint and a half of milk; make it into a smooth batter and strain it; let it stand two hours before using. Cut up some apples into slices, the size of a shilling, and a quarter of an inch thick; do not mix them with the batter. Take a small teacup, fill it a quarter full with batter, put in two or three pieces of apple, then pour it gently into a clean frying-pan half full of boiling lard, bacon fat, or dripping; a fritter should not be turned, the boiling fat should cover it and make it brown. When it is so, remove it with a perforated egg-drainer on to clean paper. These fritters should be sent to table on a sheet of ornamented paper, and then be covered with sifted white sugar, and served with cut lemons on glass, china saucers, or plates.

All frying should be done in boiling fat of whatever kind; if it be only hot and not boiling, the articles stick to the pan, and look white or dirty.

A Christmas Plum-pudding, with or without Eggs.—Take two pounds of bread-crumbs that have been well sifted through a colander; two tablespoonsful of flour; half an ounce of ground allspice, and one pound of moist brown sugar; rub these ingredients thoroughly well together; chop one pound of suet very fine, and thoroughly mix in with the other things. Wash well in tepid water a pound and a half of raisins, and stone them, or two pounds of Sultana raisins, which require no stoning, and are equally good, though more expensive; chop these, not too fine, and well mix in; then a pound of well-washed currants, and a quarter of a pound of candied peel cut into lumps, not slices. Having mixed all this together well, make the whole sufficiently moist with a little ale; well butter one or more large basins; well press the mixture into the bottom of each (or they will not turn out in good shape), and when filled to a trifle above the brim of the basin, spread some flour on the top, and tie the basin down with a well-wetted cloth; place the pudding in boiling water, let it boil up rapidly, and so continue for four hours; then take it up, remove the cloth, but do not turn it out of the basin. The next day, or when wanted for use, put the pudding to warm with the basin still on, for two hours, in a moderately warm oven, then take it out, turn it from the basin on to the dish in which it is to be sent to table. With the handle of a teaspoon or the blade of a fruit-knife, make incisions in different parts of the pudding, and pour on brandy or rum, then sift powdered sugar over. It is obvious that this pudding must be made the day before it is required for use, and it is much better for being so. Eggs are not necessary to give either richness or flavor, or to "bind the pudding;" the ale and the flour will do that. Eggs render the mass thoroughly indigestible; but if they must still be had, and we again repeat that they are not needed, eight eggs, well beaten and strained, can be used instead of the ale. Great care is necessary in all puddings of the kind, not to make them too wet, or they will be heavy; and to thoroughly mix the ingredients separately.

Exquisitely Delicious Mince Pies.—Take a pound of the undressed under-cut of a sirloin of beef, mince it very fine indeed, put it into a pie-dish, cover it with a flat dish, and put it into a moderately hot oven till it is cooked; drain off the fat from it thoroughly, and mix in two ounces of fresh butter and half an ounce of finely-ground allspice; four large apples pared, cored, and chopped very fine, and mixed in; half a pound of Sultana raisins washed and chopped fine, and mixed in; half a pound of currants well washed; three tablespoonsful of moist sugar; three ounces of candied orange peel (not lemon), chopped rather fine. Mix the whole of these ingredients well together; then place a half-pound preserve jar of raspberry jam in boiling water, but without letting any water enter, and without uncovering the jar, till the jam is dissolved; then strain the jam over the ingredients, taking care not to let the slightest portion of the seeds escape; throw these latter away, then mix the whole thoroughly. An excellent and simple paste for these or any other pies is thus made:—Weigh a pound of flour, and half a pound of sweet butter or lard; rub the half of the lard into the flour; and after this, the hands must not touch it. The whole process must now be continued with a spoon, a knife, and the tips of the fingers. Now slightly wet the flour, and mix it with a spoon; the paste must be very dry, or it will be heavy; now roll it in a long strip; with the point of the knife place half of the lard or butter in tiny bits, over the whole; sift a little flour over, with the point of the knife fold the paste over in narrow folds, and roll it out again the same way. Never turn the paste round. With the remainder of the lard, act precisely the same again; after this second rolling fold it the same way again, and roll it to a sufficient thickness for the covers of pies; then turning the patty pans downwards on the paste, but without pressure, cut the paste round to the size; the remainder of the paste roll out and line the patty pans; then fill them with the mince meat; put on the covers without wetting the edges, and bake them in a very quick oven for a few minutes, or as long as necessary; but the quicker the better, so that they are sufficiently cooked. When the pies are nearly cold, lift the corner of each, and pour over the mince a teaspoonful of brandy. These will keep good for three weeks. The peculiarity of these pies is, that no suet is used, which agrees with but few people, and that the juice of the raspberries gives them an indescribable but delicious flavor.

VI.—Homely but Excellent Pickles.

To Pickle Cabbage.—Cut the cabbage in thin slices; put a layer of it and a layer of salt alternately; let it stand twenty-four hours, then spread it abroad; pour boiling water over the whole (taking care that the water is poured on all); let it drain and remain until quite cold; fill the bottles, etc., with the cabbage; then pour cold spiced vinegar on it, and fasten down.

Pickled Cauliflower.—Break in pieces a nice head of cauliflower, and wash it in warm water, then in cold, and drain it. Have ready some boiling water, in which has been boiled a lump of salt and a piece of soda the size of a hazel-nut. Throw the cauliflower in, and let it boil quickly one minute; drain it, and spread it out to dry and cool; mix two ounces of mustard, half an ounce of moist sugar, and salt in a little cold vinegar; set it with half a pint of boiling vinegar, put the cauliflower into jars or pickle glasses, with three cloves in each, and fill up with vinegar. When cold cork it down; it is ready for use in a week.

Pickled Onions.—Choose the small silver onion. Tie a quantity of them, unpeeled, loosely up in a piece of old muslin; plunge them into quickly boiling water in which a lump of salt has been boiled; let them boil up two minutes, then take them out and plunge them instantly into cold water. The inside of the onion will then slip out. Do not let the air come to them, but throw each onion directly it is slipped into boiling vinegar, in which has been boiled a dozen cloves, and two teaspoonsful of sugar to every pint of vinegar.

VII.—An Excellent Salad Without Eggs.

Take one salt-spoonful of salt, the same of dry mustard, and two of moist sugar, mix them well together, add and mix three tablespoonsful of fresh salad oil; blend these together with a spoon in a basin; then mash on a plate with a flexible knife two large, mealy potatoes; mix this also with the oil, etc., till it is to a paste; shred a small onion as fine as possible, cut it, and mash it with the back of a knife till it is a paste, mix this also, and add; then add and mix two tablespoonsful of anchovy sauce, and two of vinegar; mix it all well. Wash twice, but separately, two lettuces with white hearts, in warm water; then plunge them into cold for an hour, then shake them dry, cut them up in pieces an inch long, and on a clean cloth dab them dry; then mix the dressing altogether with the salad; cut up thin slices of beet-root, and place upon it, thus this salad bears a strong resemblance to lobster salad.

Beetroot must never be washed before cooking. Wrap it up in a sheet of newspaper, and bake it on the uppermost plate of a hot oven for two hours.

To Draw Poultry or Game.—After plucking it clean from the feathers, make a long slit at the back of the neck. Put in the fingers, and take out the skin containing the crop. Cut off the bone of the neck quite close to the breast of the bird, but leave the skin of a good length.

To take out the intestines turn the bird breast upwards; make a slit just above the tail, only large enough for the gizzard to come through; then put in the fingers and detach all the intestines, pressing the bird down to squeeze them out; and be careful not to break the gall-bladder, which, if done, would render the bird uneatable.

VIII.—Ready Remedies.

When a chimney is on fire throw a quantity of salt on the fire. In a modern-built house such an event is rarely dangerous; it only is so in old houses having woodwork in the chimney.

For a burn or scald use glycerine or cotton wool, or tie it up in oiled silk. For stings of wasps or bees use sweet oil. For chapped hands use glycerine every night. For chilblains soak the parts in hot water, and rub in spirits of turpentine. For toothache hold a piece of rock alum in the mouth. For sore throat, a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper in a tumbler of water, and gargle the throat. For hiccoughs put a drop or two of vinegar on the tongue. For ringworm rub with borax dissolved in a little water. For deafness drop in three times a day two drops of the following:—In two ounces of oil of almonds put half a drachm of turpentine; shake well before using. For bleeding cuts bind round cotton wool.

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CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
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By purchasing of me
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BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8·00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well picked and free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866 8 28 6t

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On and after August 27, the rates will be reduced to $3 per day.
Hotel remains open until OCTOBER 1.
8 21 12t] J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Will Remain Open This Season
Later than Usual.
Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 817

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
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This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11·37.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
8 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
8 17 1m] One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

BOUNTY OF 1866.
ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!
Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.
I. H. JOSEPH,
8 11m] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No. 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty, can now receive another $100. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to
JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,
JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street,
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME,
LABOR, AND MONEY.
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PORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE
Marine and Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.
Engines bored of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.
All orders promptly attended to.
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We refer to:—I. P. Morris, Towne & Co.; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; N. Rowland & Co.; William B. Thomas & Co.; J. B. Bruner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Seyfert, McManus & Co., Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Bewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. [8 14 1m

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, to female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.
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Country Agents wanted 6 29 3m

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5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
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HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

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BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
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CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
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7'30s — SEVEN-THIRTIES!
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
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Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, add testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Government Credit, Revenues, and Expenditures.

From the Times.

Since the outbreak of the civil war the credit of the Government has never stood as high in the money markets of the world as it does to-day, under the eminently National Administration of President Johnson. This is conclusively demonstrated by the extraordinary absorption of our public securities, now in progress, not only in this country but in Europe, for investment purposes, at steadily advancing prices. In the home market the national bonds and stocks obtain a very decided preference from buyers who purchase to hoard for the sake of an assured and liberal income; and this preference continues to manifest itself, despite the recent rapid appreciation in the gold and currency-bearing obligations of the Treasury.

The 6s of 1881 have been sold this week up to 113¾; the 5-20s of 1862 as high as 113¾ to 114¼; the 5-20s of 1864, 113¼ to 113½; the 5-20s of 1865, 109⅝ to 109¾; 7·30s, 106⅛ to 107⅛ and interest; and the 10-40s at 103¼ to 103½. The available supply of all classes of national securities is moderate. Of the 6s of 1881, and of the 5-20s of 1862, the offerings are extremely limited, seriously impeding the execution of large orders. The difficulty experienced in buying round lots of the 5-20s of 1862, and the relatively high prices commanded by them, begin to influence the foreign demand very noticeably in favor of the later issues of this favorite form of security. Purchases of the 5-20s of 1864, and of those of 1865, have been made within a few days, on foreign account.

The dealings in this way in the Five-twenties of 1865 have been quite liberal. We have been reliably informed that near three million dollars' worth of the new bonds have been taken since Saturday for transmission to Europe, where it is anticipated they will be speedily given recognition as a security equal in every essential characteristic to the original issue, which bears only the same rate of interest in coin, and which has three years less to run to the maturity of the privilege and obligation of the Government to redeem. The latter is considered by very many home-investment buyers as an important difference, operating to the disadvantage of the earliest of series of the Five-twenties. Should the foreign inquiry for our bonds continue as brisk as the telegraphic, as well as mail advices, now pretty positively assure us of, it cannot possibly confine itself to any one class of the public stocks. The available supply of any one of the earlier issues of bonds and notes would be speedily used up by a demand running exclusively upon it.

The revenues of the Treasury Department not only keep up well to the old average, but, under our increasingly efficient revenue system, are yielding with growing liberality. The national income from excesses now averages about eight millions a week; and from customs duties, from three and a half to four million dollars, in coin, a week. By reducing the customs revenue to currency on the basis of gold at 147½, we have a grand weekly average income, equivalent to about thirteen and a half millions, in lawful money, which not only enables Secretary McCulloch to "pay as he goes," but to make a wholesome and inspiring reduction of arrearages, while also contributing materially to facilitate the funding process, the necessary preliminary to a resumption of specie payments, and to the final liquidation of our national indebtedness, consummations which everybody devoutly wishes for. At present, the actual working expenses of the Government cannot be much over five millions a week, which would leave, out of the current weekly revenue, a margin of over eight millions in lawful money to be applied to the payment of such portions of the public debt as are presently redeemable at the option of the Treasury Department. A surplus of eight millions a week from the national income would afford the means to rid us of the whole of our indebtedness long before the centennial anniversary of the nation's birthday, if our bondholding creditors should see fit to present their claims for premature adjustment. We do not of course anticipate that the public revenues will, as at present, uniformly exceed the public expenditures by equal to more than eight millions a week; but we have no good reason to doubt that the national income will continue sufficiently liberal to cover all the working expenses of the Government and to adequately provide for the redemption on maturity of the funded and fundable obligations of the national Treasury. And that to prepare the way for the attainment of such desirable ends is the fixed purpose of President Johnson's administration and the undeviating aim of Secretary McCulloch, we have the best authority for affirming.

Representation in Congress.

From the Tribune.

Had the revolted States a right to representation in Congress while they were fighting to subvert the Union? If not, did that right enure to them, absolutely and unconditionally, the moment their military forces were compelled to ground arms by the victorious hosts of Grant, Sherman, and Thomas?

Mr. Vallandigham and his adherents (improperly termed Disunionists, since they always believed in preserving the Union by conceding to the slaveholders all they could ask or would take) consistently hold that the Rebels forfeited no rights, and were entitled to resume their seats in Congress at any time. Val. moved this in Congress; but it was heavily voted down. Those who fought against the Rebellion always held that they did not fight for the privilege of being governed by the Rebels.

Andrew Johnson, in his better days, held firmly with the majority. While he always maintained that a State, once in the Union, could neither be taken out nor destroyed, he insisted that her rights in it might be suspended by rebellion, and that her restoration must be the work of her *loyal* people.

Thus in his speech at Nashville (June 9, 1864), on receiving the news of his nomination at Baltimore as Vice-President, he said:—

> "In calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he, who brought this misery upon the State, be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers, so freely poured out, will have been wantonly spilled. All the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for naught; and all the battle-fields, which have been sown with dead heroes during the Rebellion, will have been made memorable in vain.
>
> "Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down, and traitors punished. Therefore, I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, those true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely. I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and, in joining the Rebellion, has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship, and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England or Germany to dwell among us and to add to the wealth of our country, 'Before you can be a citizen you must stay here five years.' If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor, who, although born and reared among us, has raised a parricidal hand against the Government which always protected him?" My judgment is, that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship. A fellow who takes the oath merely to save his property, and denies the validity of the oath, is a perjured man, and not to be trusted. Before these repenting Rebels can be trusted, let them bring forth the fruits of repentance. He who helped to make all these widows and orphans, who draped the streets of Nashville in mourning, should suffer for his great crime. * * * Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished."

Such was the platform on which Andrew Johnson deliberately planted himself, when a candidate for Vice-President. They are not words of haste and passion, evoked by President Lincoln's cruel murder, but were his deliberate, matured convictions. Over and again was their substance reiterated by Mr. Johnson in conversation, in letters, and in speeches. And, in his conversation (revised by himself before it was printed) with George L. Stearns, (October 3, 1865) he said:—

> "The power of those persons who made the attempt at rebellion has been crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the State Governments, and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events; this cannot be done in a moment. We are making very rapid progress—so rapid that I sometimes cannot realize it. It appears like a dream.
>
> "We must not be in too much of a hurry. It is better to let them reconstruct themselves than force them to it; for, if they go wrong, the power is in our hands, and we can check them in any stage to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors."

With regard to negro suffrage, he told Mr. Stearns that he thought it should be introduced gradually, and through the action of the States, saying:—

> "If I were in Tennessee I should try to introduce negro suffrage gradually: first, those who had served in the army, those who could read and write, and perhaps a property qualification for others, say $200 or $250."

As to the representation of non-franchised classes, he said:—

> "Many years ago I moved, in the Legislature of Tennessee, that the apportionment of representatives in Congress should be by qualified voters.
>
> "The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters, North as well as South, and, in due course of time, the States, without regard to color, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment."

Such are the bases of restoration indicated by Andrew Johnson. He never intimated, nor dreamed, that those who had attempted to overthrow the Government should have an equal voice in settling the terms of reconstruction with those who struggled and suffered to uphold and preserve it, but the contrary, most emphatically. And the Congress that he constantly referred to as entitled to review and revise his action in the premises was a Congress representating loyal States and loyal men.

In full and clear accordance with Mr. Johnson's earlier and better suggestions, Congress, at its late session, gave to this subject the careful consideration demanded by its importance, and at last, by an overwhelming majority, proposed the following amendment to the Federal Constitution as the basis whereon the States lately in revolt should be restored to the Union:—

> "*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz.:—
>
> "Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
>
> "Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for Electors of President or Vice President, and for the United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age, in such State.
>
> "Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability.
>
> "Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

—The Legislature of Tennessee having ratified this amendment, her representatives elect were forthwith admitted to seats in either House, they taking the required oath that they have never voluntarily aided the Rebellion. And every other ex-Rebel State may come in on the same terms.

—What means, then, this concerted clamor that Congress denies the right of representation and refuses to admit loyal men to seats? What *can* it mean but fraud and deception? Mr. Johnson exacted terms of every State lately in revolt before relieving it of military rule, and allowing it to be governed by men of its own choice. Congress does exactly the same. The conditions differ, but the principle involved is identical. The President applies one test of loyalty, Congress another; and surely the right of Congress to exact conditions is at least equal to that of the President. The Copperheads, who never admitted the right to exact conditions at all, are consistent in repudiating them now; but they who sustained the President in *his* requirements are precluded from objecting to those of the legislative power. Having resolved to betray and desert the Republican-Union party, they must devise pretexts for so doing; but these nowise excuse their treachery, and will not deceive the people.

General Butler and Wendell Phillips on the Rampage.

From the Herald.

We published yesterday two important documents, showing the drift of events on the radical side in this political contest. One is the speech of General Butler at Gloucester, Massachusetts, the other a letter from Wendell Phillips, published in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. They are both characteristic documents, and just such as we might have expected from these men. Of the two productions that of Wendell Phillips exhibits the greatest tact, shrewdness, philosophy, and honesty. They are both filled with venom and extreme bitterness against the President, and call for the adoption of extraordinary measures to put him out of the way, or, to use the language of Phillips, "to find some measure fit and efficient to serve their purpose—the deposition of the perjured and usurping traitor." This is the language used against the Chief Magistrate of the nation, who has the firmness to stand by the Constitution in this trying hour of the nation. The Philadelphia Convention and the South form, however, the burden of both these manifestoes. Butler endeavors to show that the Convention amounts to nothing, yet in his very argument he proves it was a formidable affair. Wendell Phillips, on the other hand, starts out with the declaration that it is of the greatest importance—if not in immediate results, it will "prepare a way for a desperate conflict in 1868," and calls upon the radicals to prepare for the struggle, pointing out as one of the means the deposition of Andrew Johnson.

From the tone and temper of the speech of Butler we infer that he is ready, at least in the use of words, to carry out this doctrine advocated by the old abolition apostle. His courage, which failed him at Fort Fisher and prompted him to testify before the Committee on the Conduct of the War that Fort Fisher could not be captured—and that, too, when the committee had in their possession a despatch stating that it had been captured—has all of a sudden returned to him, now that there are no more forts to capture or armies to confront. Butler is a brave man when he has a few defenseless women and unarmed people to govern and plunder in New Orleans, or is on the stump in Massachusetts, when he does not have to confront the men whom he defames. His courage knows no bounds on such occasions. He is then full of pluck, and can order a raid upon the vaults of some bank, direct the seizure of family spoons, or harangue a crowd of Massachusetts radicals with all the coolness of a philosopher. We never knew until his speech at Gloucester what principle he based his administration at New Orleans upon. He there tells us that the people were public enemies, and in their capture by the war "we captured men and property, their slaves, their rights, constitutional and otherwise, except the right to be hung." This accounts for his appropriation of private property, and the seizure of all valuables that he could find while at the Crescent City. The war, according to his interpretation, having accomplished all this, he now proposes to hang all the people in the South, unless they will permit the slaves which Butler captured to rule them. "If," says Butler, "I am asked how long I would keep these men out of the Union, I say, keep them out until the heavens melt with fervent heat: and if it should not come in this generation we will swear our sons to keep them out." His speech throughout is of this violent character. He is evidently trying to convince the people of Massachusetts that he has crawled out of the bottle which General Grant placed him in, and that he is ready to fight, now that the South has laid down their arms and there is no danger of their firing back.

What Butler says in regard to the issues has an important bearing upon the contest. He is one of the acknowledged high priests of the radical party. He is in that respect a representative man—the same as the leaders in the French Revolution were in their day. He has all the insolence and cowardice of Marat, the bloodthirstiness but not the magnanimity of Robespierre, and all the audacity of Danton when there is no danger. He proclaims in his manifestoes those theories and dogmas that he intends to force the radical party to carry out, and, by an adroit argument, leads the party up to the adoption of his plan. What he fails to present to the public Wendell Phillips makes up. Hence, the utterances of the two form a complete chapter in the events of the day. Both denounce Congress, and proclaim in favor of immediate universal negro suffrage, and that, too, by Congress forcing it upon the South; and, if necessary to accomplish that, they urge that the President shall be deposed. Here, then, we have the programme of the radical faction. There is nothing in the history of this country that compares with the atrocity of their schemes or is one-half so diabolical. These manifestoes exhibit the desperate schemes that the radicals are about to resort to for the purpose of keeping themselves in power, and they show to the people the dangers that threaten the country if the radicals continue in power. If they are successful there is to be no union between the North and the South, but a continual contention until the "heavens melt with fervent heat." The nation, the Constitution, the peace and prosperity of the land, are all to be sacrificed for the benefit of their ambition and their hypocritical love for the negro. The picture is indeed a dark one; but the people are now forewarned, and let them profit by it, and see that the result of the next Congressional elections places these bloodthirsty men where they will be powerless, and cannot force upon the country their theories and the ruin that will follow, under the plea of legality of Congressional action.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

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SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
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We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc. bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

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SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the

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SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand, J. S. McMURTRIE, No. 808 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 1mo

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 19

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and as "The Intersection," is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY,

Of St. Louis, Missouri,

Did, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1866, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, payable to Charles W. Ford, or to his order, ninety days after the date thereof, with lawful interest, and also to secure the repayment to said Ford of such moneys as he might expend in sending from St. Louis aforesaid suitable persons, to be selected by him to examine the lands in said deed described, and to investigate the titles thereof; such expenses to be repaid within ninety days after the date of said deed.

And whereas, it was in and by said deed provided that in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note or in the payment of the expenses of sending such agents as aforesaid, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described or any part thereof, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving twenty days' public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed: Notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee, will, on the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M., sell at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands in said deed mentioned and which are described as follows:—

First—One equal undivided one sixteenth part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Harmony, Venango county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Daniel Fleming north one-half degree, west one hundred and thirty-eight and two-tenths perches to a post; thence by land formerly of William Neill, north eighty nine degrees, west one hundred and nineteen perches to a post and stones; thence by the residue of the same tract (warranted to James Hulings) south one degree west eighty one and a half perches to a chestnut; thence by the same south eighty nine degrees, east eighty four perches to a red oak, thence by thence by the same south one degree west fifty six and a half perches to a white oak, and thence by the same south eighty nine degrees, east thirty eight perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, eleven perches and the usual allowance of six per cent, be the same more or less; it being part of a larger tract of land which was surveyed on a warrant to James Hulings, dated the 18th day of February, 1837, and confirmed unto the said James Hulings by patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dated the 14th day of August A. D. 1839, as in and by the same enrolled in Patent Book H, vol. 42 page 132, will more fully appear; and conveyed by the said James Hulings to John White by deed dated the 9th day of March A. D. 1845 and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Venango county, the 15th day of June A. D. 1846 in Deed Book K, page 265 and conveyed by the said John White to Harvey S. Easton, by deed dated April 11, 1865.

The aforesaid one equal undivided one-sixteenth part of the above described seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. by said trust deed conveyed was conveyed subject in common with the other owners thereof, to all leases which were upon said lands at the time of the execution of the said deed from John White to Harvey S. Easton, and all leases upon any part thereof, and all the rights of the lessees given and granted at the time of, or prior to the execution of the said deed to Harvey S. Easton.

Second—And also all the undivided quarter—excepting the one acre on which an oil well is nearly completed, which is not included in said deed, neither the acre of land nor the well thereon—of that tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Tionesta, in the county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows viz:—Beginning at a post on the east bank of Tionesta creek, at the corner of land of Henry Kiser, thence by land of said Kiser east seventy perches to a post and stones; thence by land of Kenneday south one hundred and ninety two perches to a maple; thence by land of John Wentworth west one hundred and thirty perches to a chesnut; thence by land of Towner and Brett north sixty two perches to the bank of Tionesta creek; thence up said creek north twenty-five degrees east one hundred and eighteen and a half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less; being the same premises formerly owned by Samuel Hunter, and conveyed by W. J. Hunter, and Samuel and wife, to Reuben D. Baldwin, and by said Reubin D. Baldwin to George B. Lincoln, by deed dated the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1865.

It is understood by and between the parties to said deed, that the grantee in said deed is, on a division of said farm whenever made, to have one fourth of the entire farm, but not to have any part of the acre above reserved.

Third—And also, the undivided sixteenth part in common of that other tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Cornplanter in said county of Venango, known as located in tract, number one hundred and twenty-one (121), of the Holland Land Company's land, being a part of Reynolds' farm so called, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a post in the north line of said tract, No. 121, a point 143 1-10 perches west of the northeast corner of said tract, it being the northwest corner of said farm; thence southwardly along the west line of said farm sixteen rods to a post; thence eastwardly and parallel with the north line of the whole tract fifty rods to a post; thence northwardly and parallel with the west line of the farm sixteen rods to a post in the north line of said tract; and thence west along said line fifty rods to the place of beginning; containing five acres of land, be the same more or less, and known on Murdoch and Henning's map by E. R. Sherman's name being printed on said location.

Subject to all outstanding leases on said premises made by Sherman and Guild, it being the intention of said deed to convey one-sixteenth in common of the land in interests and one sixteenth of the rents to be received from said premises already le

Dated June 21, 1866.

HAMIL[illegible]NCER,
8 13 m4t Trustee.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $500,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 4th day of February A. D. 1861 in mortgage book B, page 118 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Centre on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1861 in mortgage book E, page 400, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will in pursuance of the written request to me directed by the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23⅜ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee,
No 42 South Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 179, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m6m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee will, on the 5th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post, the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four-tenths rods to a post, the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date June 21, 1866. HAMILTON SPENCER,
6 29 †16t Trustee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of Rev. DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MICHAEL F. KEENAN, Administrator d. b. n. of Estate of Rev. DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 10, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. , WETHERILL HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia.

8 24 mw5t C. P. CLARKE, Auditor.

342 SOUTH STREET. M. D'ANCONA pa[illegible] the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-[illegible]thing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 4 6 3m

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Stree

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfull recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup fo coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotte fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchi inflammation, and restriction of air-vessels in the lung etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's Press office.
Charles E. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police T graph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 723 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1231 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 119 Everett's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Welding, Second and Quarry stree
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
320 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 625 ARCH STREET.

D. L. Carpenter, the well-known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,

for the Fall, Winter, and Spring.

Every attention, as heretofore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION

given in classes or single lessons every morning.

Terms etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.

D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.

All Galops, Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different figures of the

GERMAN COTILLION

together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested. Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.

PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES

will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Masque Subscription Ball in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter.

Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.

CONSTANTINE LEONIDAS CARPENTER,
D. L. CARPENTER,
8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
OF
FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY,

Viz.:—

TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO.
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 §w Assistant Special Agent.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 25, 1866.—Delegates to the Loyal Southern Union Convention are requested, on their arrival, to call at the headquarters of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and register their names. They will consider the building at their entire service during their residence in this city.

Citizens of Philadelphia anxious to extend their hospitality to our Union brethren of the South will please report at once how many gentlemen they can entertain.

It is requested that during the session of this Loyal Convention of true Southern Union men, our fellow-citizens shall display the Union flag from the shipping, public buildings, business places, and private residences generally.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary.

French Duplicity With Regard to Mexico.

IF the report that the Emperor Napoleon has agreed to delay the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico until the 1st of January next, and to assist Maximilian with stores from the French magazines in reorganizing another army, shall prove correct, explanations will doubtless be demanded by our Government. The Emperor has already definitely promised us that the withdrawal of his troops shall commence at a specified time. If now he pretends, upon one pretext and another, to prolong their departure, and in addition to furnish Maximilian with munitions and stores for the reorganization of another army, it is high time that our Government should put its remonstrances into a shape that will at once command respect. There is no point on which the American people are more unanimous than in regarding the so-called Mexican empire as a sham and a fraud.

Its establishment, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, was a direct and premeditated insult to the United States. The Monroe doctrine, whether abstractly right or wrong, had long been the avowed policy of our nation. Advantage was taken of our embarrassment by the Rebellion to coolly set us at defiance in the matter, and the project of establishing the Mexican empire, under a scion of European despotism, as a counterpoise to our growth and influence, was unblushingly avowed. Nor is it at all doubtful that the wily French Emperor meant to secure Mexico as a convenient base of operations against us in assisting the Southern Confederacy, had a favorable contingency for such a movement arisen. We pocketed the insult for the time being, as we did others from England, and went ahead with the work of putting down the Rebellion; but we have not forgotten the course of the French Emperor, nor are we likely to. He has agreed to withdraw from Mexico and to leave Maximilian's empire to stand or fall on its own merits with the people of Mexico. If he shall fulfil his promise in good faith, we shall probably leave the "empire" of Mexico to work out its own destiny; but if there is to be a prolongation of French interference, and an attempt to create new armies for the subjugation of our neighbors, then it will be quite time for Uncle Sam to settle up accounts as to this Mexican business from the start.

In this connection, the news received this morning of the recent seizure of an American vessel by a French man-of-war, on the pretext that she was loading guano without a permit, and her detention at Mazatlan, assumes unwonted interest. We are glad to see that Admiral Thatcher, commanding our squadron, has sent a couple of war vessels to inquire into the matter.

We might also allude to the rumor that sufficient French vessels will be sent to Matamoras to enforce Maximilian's blockade. Such a step would almost surely involve us in a war with France. We cannot acknowledge the right of French vessels in behalf of another power to institute a blockade to shut out our commerce from Mexico.

It is quite evident that this whole Mexican business is getting into a delicate and complicated condition. The entire difficulty is owing to the want of candor and straightforwardness on the part of the French Emperor. Without his support Maximilian's empire must come to an early and disgraceful end, and Napoleon can give him no additional aid without breaking faith with the United States.

The New Jersey Special Session.

As we announced a few days since, Governor Ward has called a special session of the Legislature of New Jersey, to meet on the 10th proximo, to elect a Senator and adopt the Constitutional amendment. We are sincerely glad that such an action has been decided upon. The success of the coming contest in the State over the river is at least extremely doubtful. The Union party are hopeful and determined, but the long adherence of New Jersey to the Democratic party, and the small majority by which the hard-fought battle last year was won, place her among the doubtful States. Should we fail we would lose a Senator, to which we are justly entitled, and prevent the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, which, by all the rules of right, ought to come before the present Legislature.

We feel confident that on the total vote we will have a majority, but the science of "jerrymandering" has so divided the local districts, that even a majority of five thousand might not secure us a majority of the Legislature. At any rate there is no reason for risking the spoils by fighting another battle before we appropriate those which we have already in our hands. The only obstacle in the way of our triumph last April was the defection of Mr. J. M. Scovel. That obstacle has been removed. Quiet meditation has shown that gentleman what was his duty, and we feel confident that he intends to fulfil it to the letter.

His support will secure the adoption at once of the amendment. Of that there is no question. In regard to the election of a Senator, we are willing to see all personality sacrificed, and any good, staunch Republican selected for the post. Let all the records of the last caucus be burned, and the whole question gone over again. We care not who may be the choice, so that he is a true and faithful, as well as a tried member of our great party. Let every one who goes into the caucus be bound by its results, and whoever its wisdom selects, we have no doubt will be fully able to fill with honor the seat once occupied by Frelinghuysen, Dayton, and Stockton. By the call of the Governor all our fruits of victory are garnered, the field is cleared, and we made ready for another fight and another victory.

A Significant Speech by Wade Hampton.

THE tone of sentiment at the South is just now a matter of very general interest to the public. It has been asserted that the Southern people accept the platform adopted by the late Convention in this city. So far as we have observed, there is not a single recognized organ of Southern opinion that does not repudiate all those portions of that platform which touch the vital principles of *duty and true allegiance* to the Government; and especially do they repudiate those portions of it which allude to the late Rebellion, and the part therein borne by the soldiers of the Union. Their universal position is that the cause for which the South fought was *just* and *right;* that in no proper sense was it a Rebellion; and that they incurred no guilt or loss of honor by their endeavors to overthrow the Government of the United States. They "accept the result" just as an army does when it can no longer contend against its opponents. But there is not a word to show that they would not again strike for the "lost cause," as they call it, if they saw an opportunity affording a reasonable prospect of success.

In this connection we publish a remarkable speech from one who more correctly, perhaps, than almost any other man, may be assumed to represent that element of the Southern people which furnished the *brains* to the late Rebellion. At a meeting held recently by the soldiers of Anderson District, for the purpose of forming a soldiers' association, General Wade Hampton was waited upon by a committee, and in response delivered the following speech:—

"BROTHER SOLDIERS OF ANDERSON:—I deem myself fortunate that accident has given me the pleasure of meeting with you to-day, and of participating in the laudable objects contemplated by your meeting; and that pleasure is greatly enhanced by seeing around me many of the brave men whom it was my good fortune to command during the war. These mountain regions gave to the armies of the South some of our best soldiers, and it is due to them that I should declare, what I do here with infinite gratification, that I had in my ranks none better, braver or more devoted than the men of this and the adjoining districts. In your presence I desire to tender to them my heartfelt thanks for their conduct as soldiers. They have the proud consciousness of having performed their duty to the State, and this will be some compensation to them for the result of the war. And, brother soldiers, whilst we acquiesce in the result, let us not admit that the cause of it was unjustifiable or wrong. I accept the terms upon which we laid down our arms, in good faith, and it is our duty to observe these terms faithfully; but whilst I do this, I shall never say that we had not right on our side—I shall never hold my State as guilty or her sons as traitors. The cause is not to be judged by success or failure. Success does not inevitably make right, or truth, or justice, nor does failure always imply evil, wrong or falsehood. If the justice of a cause always insures success, Poland, Hungary, and Ireland would not now groan under the heel of the oppressor, nor would the South be reduced to the sad condition in which she finds herself to-day. But sad as is the condition of our beloved land, we must not forsake it. She has need of all her sons.

"*You know that in years that are just passed, you regarded it as your highest duty to stand by your colors. So now it is your duty to stand by your State. Her colors are nailed to the mast, and let us stand or fall with her.* Give her all the aid you can, and if she sinks at least let us go down with her. For these reasons I have discouraged emigration. I believe it is our highest duty to assist in the re-establishment of law, order, peace; to help the widows and orphans made by the war, and to endeavor to raise our prostrate and bleeding country. We may not be able to do much towards alleviating the suffering and sorrows of our people, but we can at least take our share of them, and thus lighten the general burden by distributing it among us all. To the accomplishment of these objects—the highest that patriotism can inspire, I invoke your earnest co-operation. It will require all your energy, all your strength, all your endurance, to restore hope to our people or vitality to our State.

"*We can expect nothing from the Government of the United States, whatever party may be in power.* The Convention at Philadelphia—where the North and the South, burying the past, were to re-establish liberty, equality, fraternity—has declared the platform upon which the Conservatives propose to enter the next canvass. In the declaration of principles which compose that platform, I see it announced that the brave soldiers and sailors who suppressed the Rebellion are entitled to the thanks of the nation; that the debt incurred in that holy crusade is to be sacred, and that all Confederate debts are null and void. *We pension the men who forged our fetters;* but the soldiers of the South—men with empty sleeves or on crutches, such as are seen around me now—are to be branded as outlaws, rebels, and traitors. No fostering hand of a paternal government soothes or cares for their widows and orphans. The country and the government for which they fought, like their hopes, are dead, and they are thrown on the cold charity of the world. It is our duty to open our hearts and our hands to our brave disabled soldiers, and care for the families of those who fell in our defense. Whatever may have been the result of the cause in which they fell, remember that they died for us, fighting, as they honestly believed, to make us free. They offered up their lives a willing sacrifice for their country, and shame upon the man who would not help those who have lost their all in our behalf. I shall never turn my back upon any brave soldier who stood by his banner to the last, though that glorious banner may be forever furled; though now

'There's not a man to wave it,
And there's not a soul to save it,
And there's not one left to lave it,
In the blood which heroes gave it.'

"'Tis true that we have but little left to us; that we are impoverished; but we can at least share our pittance with those who have lost all.

"To record the names of those who fought for us; to perpetuate the history of the gallant troops given by our State to the common cause; to extend aid to those who are disabled, and to those whose protectors fell in the war, are the noble purposes of your proposed association. I wish you God-speed in this good work. I congratulate myself that I have been permitted to participate in these holy objects, and I pray that God may bless them to the fullest extent of your wishes. I thank you, gentlemen, for the courtesy you have extended to me, and for the kindness with which you have received me."

Our City and County Nominations.

THE Nominating Convention of the Republican party of Philadelphia have placed before the people a ticket unexceptional in the character of the gentlemen presented for their suffrage:—

For Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Hon. Joseph Allison, Hon. W. S. Pierce, Hon. F. C. Brewster.
For Coroner—Samuel Daniels.
City Commissioner—Captain Henry Conner.
Clerk of Quarter Sessions—John G. Butler.
Receiver of Taxes—Richard Peltz.
Prothonotary of District Court—James McManus.

—We can safely challenge any party to produce a ticket on which are found more upright, conscientious, and patriotic men. Our judges have, two of them, proved their efficiency on the bench, while the third, in the difficult office of City Solicitor, has exhibited legal ability of the highest order. The remainder of the ticket are all well-known citizens, against whom there cannot be breathed a word of reproach. We have no man on our ballot this time whom ten thousand honest citizens must scratch. Every patriotic citizen who adheres to our party, as well as every man who desires to see thoroughly able and honest men in office, can vote the whole city ticket without a qualm of conscience at the thought that he has sacrificed for party purposes his sense of right.

Grant and Farragut.

SOME of the partisan journals are endeavoring to make political capital out of the presence of General Grant and Admiral Farragut in the Presidential party on the Chicago trip. This is ill-advised. These distinguished officers are present in their official capacity, by the virtual command of the President as commander-in-chief of the Army and the Navy. They have studiously abstained from uttering a word that can by any ingenuity be construed as bearing upon party politics. Their presence has no political significance whatever.

Address of Thomas J. Durant, Esq.

TO-NIGHT, in accordance with the request of a number of our leading citizens, Mr. Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, will deliver an address to the citizens of Philadelphia from the balcony of the Union League House, on Broad street, on the condition of Southern society. We have had so many sugar-coated reports of the dove-like harmony existing in the late Rebel section, and at the same time so many narratives of brutal butcheries, that we want to hear a true report from the lips of one who is well qualified, by years of tried loyalty, to speak to loyal hearers. All our citizens should make it a point to be present, and give such a welcome to Mr. Durant as will show where the sympathies of the good city of Philadelphia lie.

The Southern Loyalist Convention.

THE delegates to the Convention to be held in this city next week are already beginning to arrive. Present indications are that the assemblage, counting the welcoming delegations from all parts of the country, will be the largest ever convened in the United States. New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland are sending mass delegations—numbering hundreds. The great welcoming mass meeting of Wednesday, to be held in front of the Union League House, will be a grand affair. The finest orators in the country will address it. Everything betokens a great success.

The National Bank of the Republic.

WE are glad to understand that the National Bank of the Republic has been reorganized, that a number of our richest citizens have united to once more set it in working order, and that W. H. Rhawn, Esq., has been chosen President. We must congratulate the Bank on its choice. Mr. Rhawn has been for years identified with the Central National Bank, and also with the Second National Bank, and is thoroughly familiar with all the details of business. He is a high-toned gentleman, and eminently fitted for the post of President. We predict for the "Bank of the Republic" a most successful career.

CONCERNING THE LOYAL CONVENTION.—Previous to the assembling of the recent Johnson Convention in this city we prepared with great care and labor an article giving a history of the movement, complete lists of the delegates, and sketches of the leaders.

The public appreciated our enterprise on that occasion by making an almost unprecedented demand for our paper. Believing that it will be even more acceptable to a majority of our citizens, we are now preparing, and shall publish to-morrow afternoon a similar article on the Convention of Southern loyalists which meets in this city on Monday morning next. It will be as full and as accurate as it is possible to render such an article, and will well repay perusal.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SILENCE.—The peculiar reticence Mr. Seward has thus far maintained during the Presidential tour to Chicago is worthy of remark. His after-dinner speech at Delmonico's in New York was intentionally light and bantering. That is not the way Mr. Seward talks *when he has anything to say.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press:*—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

AUGUST 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 3d day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

8 22 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting.

8 25 15t A. B. ALMAN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AWAKE! FREEMEN!

ASSEMBLE IN YOUR MIGHT
IN
MASS MEETING,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5,
AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK,
IN FRONT OF THE
UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
To Welcome the Delegates from
THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH.

SPEECHES WILL BE MADE BY

Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, Texas.
Colonel A. P. WILEY, Texas.
THOMAS J. DURANT, Louisiana.
Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, Louisiana.
Hon. M. J. SAFFORD, Alabama.
Hon. D. C. HUMPHREYS, Alabama.
Colonel F. C. MONTGOMERY, Mississippi.
Hon. JOSHUA HILL, Georgia.
Hon. W. T. WILLEY, West Virginia.
Governor J. T. BOREMAN, West Virginia.
Hon. DAVID B. GOODLOE, North Carolina.
Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, Virginia.
Governor WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Tennessee.
Hon B. GRATZ BROWN, Missouri.
Colonel J. M. JOHNSON, Arkansas.
Governor THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Missouri.
Hon. WILLIAM B. STOKES, Tennessee.
Major-General B. F. BUTLER, Massachusetts.
Governor ALEXANDER BULLOCK, Massachusetts.
Hon. O. S. FERRY, Connecticut.
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Massachusetts.
Governor R. E. FENTON, New York.
Governor MARCUS L. WARD, New Jersey.
Governor A. G. CURTIN, Pennsylvania.
Major-General J. W. GEARY, Pennsylvania.
Hon. N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware.
Hon JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Maryland.
Hon BENJAMIN F. WADE, Ohio.
Major-General R. F. SCHENCK, Ohio.
Governor O. P. MORTON, Indiana.
Hon SCHUYLER COLFAX, Indiana.
Governor RICHARD OGLESBY, Illinois.
Major General JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois.
Hon. S. McKEE, Kentucky.
And other distinguished men.

Come, all loyal men, who
RALLIED ROUND THE OLD FLAG,

Come, and greet true Southern men in Council; hear their wrongs, learn how pardoned Rebels again defiantly scorn the Union, insult the flag and trample on law, justice, and humanity! Come every man who loves liberty and good government, and unite in arousing the people to the new dangers which threaten the nation from usurpations of the

ONE-MAN POWER.

Remember the glory of your Revolutionary sires and the priceless heritage they left! Remember the more recent glories of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness; the heroes dead on the field of battle; the horrors of Libby Prison and Andersonville; the martyrdom of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Remember all the past five years, all your blood-bought rights, all your heroic sacrifices, all your

RESULTING DUTIES,

And proclaim in thunder tones that

Rebels Routed by the Bayonet Shall Not Rule by the Ballot.

Veterans in freedom's holy cause, come in serried ranks; let the electric echoes of your resounding tramp again assure the people that you are once more marching to the front to save the nation and secure the

RIGHTS OF MAN.

Treachery in high places has organized the Rebels you subdued in fight, and they are again marshalled against republican liberty. At them once more, and finish with your ballots what your bullets left undone.

Again save the Union and the Constitution from the despoilers. Hear the sublime words of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, spoken on the gory sod of Gettysburg:—

"From these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. THAT THIS NATION, UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."

8 31 5t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMmittee of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee.

FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.—National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 14t

ATTENTION, "BOYS IN BLUE!"—

The several Ward Associations will assemble in companies, at Headquarters, EIGHTH AND WALNUT Streets, on MONDAY, the 3rd of September, 1866, at 9 o'clock A. M., and form on Walnut street, right resting on Ninth street, to act as an escort of honor to the Loyalists of the South, and the Delegates to the Convention of Southern Loyalists, to convene on that day.

Officers of Companies will report at once the strength of their several commands, and obtain at Headquarters suitable badges to be worn on the parade.

By order of JOSHUA T. OWEN,
8 30 3t] late Brigadier-General Volunteers, President.
JAMES GIVEN, late Colonel U. S. C. T., Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

President.
ROBERT P. KING.

Vice-Presidents,
THOMAS COCHRAN, WM. H. KERN,
ISAAC H. O'HARRA, CHAS. S. CLOSE,
JOSEPH T. VAN KIRK.

Treasurer,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

Corresponding Secretary,
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

Recording Secretary,
A. M. WALKINSHAW.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 22, 1866.

Delegates to the Loyal Southern Union Convention are requested, on their arrival, to call at the headquarters of the National Union Club, No 1105 Chesnut street and register their names. They will consider the building at their entire service during their residence in the city.

Citizens of Philadelphia anxious to extend their hospitality to our Union brethren of the South, will please report at once how many gentlemen they can entertain.

It is requested that during the session of this Loyal Convention of true Southern Union men our fellow-citizens shall display the Union flag from the shipping, public buildings, business places, and private residences generally.

JOHN E ADDICKS, Chairman.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary. 8 30 4t

RECEPTION OF LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.—The LOYAL CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA are invited to participate in the Procession on MONDAY next, in honor of the true men of the South, who assemble in our city on that day, to take counsel in reference to national affairs.

The Boys in Blue, Republican Invincibles, Firemen, and all ward organizations and other associations who accept this invitation, will report to General H. G. SICKELS, Chief Marshal, who will assign them a place in the line.

8 30 3t JOHN P. VERREE, Chairman.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

AUGUST 31, 1866.

ORDER No. 1.—The members of the Club will assemble, without uniforms, at their Hall THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to attend the meeting at the "UNION LEAGUE." A full turnout is expected. By order of

1t GEORGE TRUMAN, JR., Marshal.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—Members will please notice Order No. 1 for Parade THIS (Friday) EVENING. 1t

ANNOUNCEMENT TO
YOUNG MEN.
THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
AND
Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

OPENING OF THE FALL SESSIONS SEPTEMBER 3.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

A discount of 25 per cent allowed on all Scholarships purchased during the month of August, reducing the terms to $30. Money may be remitted by mail, and Scholarships secured by those who propose to enter at any future time.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.

This Institution ranks the first in the country; is a regularly incorporated College authorized by law to grant Diplomas and confer Degrees of Merit.

The Fall Sessions will open with greatly increased facilities, and young men desiring to qualify themselves for business life will find here advantages to be obtained nowhere else.

FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.

This work, the most complete and extensive Treatise on Book-keeping ever written, containing 448 pages, and composed almost exclusively of Actual Business Sets, will be ready for publication in August. Price $3; by subscription, paid in advance, $2·50. Remit money and secure a copy. Descriptive Circulars on application.

IMPROVED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

With the introduction of this book, and with able and experienced instructors, the students of this Institution are guaranteed a

PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT'S COURSE

of the highest value, such as has never before been placed within the reach of students of Commercial Schools.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 8 30 2t*

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866, at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No 147 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past six months, payable on and after September 1, 1866, to such stockholders as stand this day on the books of the Company, or their legal representatives.

Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed until September 1, 1866.

The Board also by resolution, decided to give the stockholders the benefit of the stock of the New England Anti-Incrustation Company, obtained in part payment for the right sold to said Company, deeming it prudent to retain in the treasury the interest in the New England Anti-Incrustation Company. Further,

Resolved, That a Stock Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. be declared, payable on and after September 1, 1866.

8 27 6t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY next, September 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

8 31 5t* E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 138 S. THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September proximo, at 12 o'clock, M.

By order of the President

8 25 10t C. T. BENEDICT, Secretary.

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days 31 1mro

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

8 6$ No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33$

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner of TENTH and LOCUST Streets, will be open for religious services Sunday next, September 2, at the usual hour, 10½ o'clock A. M. 8 31 2t*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, RITTENHOUSE SQUARE.—Services next Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. 8 31 2*

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

We offer for sale a limited amount of

BONDS
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
HAVING FIVE YEARS TO RUN,
And Bearing Interest at Six Per Cent.,
Payable January and July,
FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT AND STATE TAXES.

Convertible at option of holder any time before maturity into their CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE LOAN.

DREXEL & CO.,
8 31 6t4p] No. 34 South THIRD St.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,
ROBERT B. STERLING,
WILLIAM S. LANE,
JOHN K. WILDMAN,
Will, on the First of September, 1866,
Commence Business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
AT
No. 110 South THIRD St.,

Where they will be prepared to buy and sell the various United States Bonds, State and City Loans, Stocks of all kinds, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver.

Collections made on all points. Deposits received and interest allowed by special agreement. [8 30 3t4p

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

SECOND TRADE SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR THE FALL OF 1866.
On Thursday Morning, September 6
Commencing at 10 O'Clock.
PHILIP FORD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
WILL SELL AT THEIR STORE,
No. 506 MARKET St.,
2000 Cases Prime Boots and Shoes.

Every case represented on the catalogue will be sold without reserve. Buyers of Boots and Shoes will find it to their interest to attend this sale.

PHILIP FORD & CO., Auctioneers,
8 31 fstuw4t No. 506 MARKET Street.

NEW ENGRAVINGS.

NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEW COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS are in receipt of a very large and elegant assortment of new Engravings, etc., the most important of which are:—

"Conquered but not Subdued"	Faed
"Erin, Farewell"	Do.
"The Gleaner"	Do.
"An Event in the Forest"	Landseer
"The Lost Sheep"	Do.
"A Piper and Pair of Nutcrackers"	Do.
"My First Sermon"	Millais
"The Lost Piece of Money"	Do.
"An Old Friend"	Compte Calix
"School Friends"	Do.
"Cobden"	Dickinson
"Bright"	Do.
"The Chimney Sweep"	Hardy
"Playing Doctor"	Do.
"Lost and Found"	Macduff
"Cinderella"	Dejonghe
"Claudio and Isabella"	Holman Hunt
"Battle of Gaines' Mills"	Count de Paris
"The Egg Gatherers"	Hook
"The Emigrant's Letter"	Do.
"England, Farewell"	Brooks
"Before the Battle"	Protais
"After the Battle"	Do.
"The Convalescent"	Caraud
"Pisidia"	Chromo-Lithograph
"Locarno"	Do.
"Tell's Chapel"	Do.
"Castle of Chillon"	Do.
"Lake Maggiore"	Do.
"Reeks of McGillicuddy"	Do.
"Muckross Abbey"	Do.
"Wooden Walls of England"	Do.
"A Day in the Forest"	Do.
"Mount Pilatus"	Do.

A very large selection of new and standard Colored Engravings.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
8 25 6t4p No. 816 Chesnut Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.

It is our specialty. We never fail.

Come to headquarters, [8 3 1m rp
OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
"SALLE DIABOLIQUE."
MR. ROBERT HELLER,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3, 1866,
WITH MUSIC AND MAGIC. [8 31 2t

AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT YOUNG Man, aged twenty years, wishes a situation as private Travelling or Corresponding CLERK, with some gentleman, firm, or corporation. Is acquainted with financial and mercantile interests. Can give unexceptionable reference as regards ability, character and honesty. Address "TRUTH," Evening Telegraph Office. 1t

MURDERS IN VIRGINIA AND MISSOURI

Horrible Murders in Virginia—An Old Man and his Wife the Victims.

From the Fredericksburg Ledger, August 26.

Not more than ten days have elapsed since this community were horror stricken by a recital of the facts connected with the brutal murder of Judson Motley, but to-day it is our duty, as a journalist, to chronicle the details of a double crime, by the side of which the late murder of Judson Motley pales into insignificance. Within sight of the town, not more than a mile and a half outside of the corporation limits, murder combined with arson has been perpetrated, and the hellish fiend or fiends walk the earth undiscovered.

But to our narrative. Gustavus Limerick and Nancy, his wife, aged persons, and both over seventy years of age, living not more than a mile and a half from town, were murdered some time between Saturday night and Sunday morning, and their dwelling, a plain wooden tenement, burned to the ground. The fire was seen between 12 and 3 o'clock, both in this place and Falmouth.

It seems that Mrs. Archie Roy discovered the fire just before day, and at that time it seemed to be dying out. She aroused her husband; but he thinking the fire had gone so far that no efforts would be availing to save the property, did not go to the fire until about 10 o'clock next morning, at which time he and Mr. Leitch, who lives at Mr. A. K. Phillips' place, went to the fire in company. Arriving there, they found the house burnt, and the remnants of a human being in a mutilated and burnt condition in the chimney hearth, the back part of the skull evidently having been broken.

They started at once for a magistrate and a constable, in order to hold an inquest. A jury was soon summoned, and Mr. G. B. Wallace county magistrate, summoned as coroner. Just before the party had assembled, and as the parties were riding up from Falmouth, the barking of a dog attracted the attention of a gentleman a little aside from the high road, and there, cold in death, was Gustavus Limerick the old man before referred to, attended by his faithful dog. The old man's skull was fractured evidently, as we learn, by the blow of an axe.

One of his pockets was turned inside out, but otherwise his clothing was undisturbed. The body, or skeleton found in the house, proved to be that of Nancy P. Limerick, the wife of Gustavus W. Limerick. It is conjectured that the deed was done for plunder, as it is known that the old people kept money by them. They were inoffensive, and harmless in every sense. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the parties came to their death by violence, at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown, who murdered these old people for plunder. Two men, strangers, were seen in the neighborhood Saturday morning, but our informant says that there is not much likelihood that they had anything to do with the murder.

A Mother Killed in Bed with a Child in her Arms.

From the St. Louis Times, August 28,

On Sunday night one of the most appalling exhibitions of crime which shock the moral sense of a community was perpetrated at house No. 811 Soulard street, resulting in the death of a good-looking married lady named Catharine Stiegler, wife of a German carpenter. The husband had gone out, in company with his two eldest daughters, to drink beer at a garden in the neighborhood, leaving the wife in bed with her infant child. The murderer clandestinely entered her bed-room with a club in his hand, and dealt her two terrible blows, one over the left ear and another over the eye, fracturing her skull, and killing her instantly. So instantaneous was her death that the infant child was found clasped in her arms, unawakened by the atrocity.

Mrs. Stiegler was thirty-five years of age, and is said to have been married two or three times. She is exceedingly comely in appearance, with beautiful black hair, tall, and fair complexion. A former husband, named Quassi, was incarcerated in the penitentiary for grand larceny, and a peddler of cheap jewelry on the levee also claims to have been married to her. It is highly probable that one of these desperadoes committed the deed, though no positive proof has as yet been adduced.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS' CONVENTION.

Letter from Frederick Douglass.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 30.—The *Express* of this evening publishes the following letter addressed to a gentleman of this city:—

"ROCHESTER, August 30.—Dear Sir:—Sensible of the unexpected honor generously conferred upon me by the Republican Convention of this city in appointing me one of its delegates to meet with the true Southern Unionists about to convene in Philadelphia, I beg to state that I cheerfully and gratefully accept the appointment, and will certainly attend that true National Convention, provided I am timely put in possession of the proper credentials for that purpose. If this Convention shall receive me, the event will certainly be somewhat significant progress: if they reject me, they will only identify themselves with another Convention, which, from mean motives, turned its back upon its true friends. Yours very truly,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNION NOMINATIONS.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

THE THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention reassembled at a quarter past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of Receiver of Taxes, with the following result:—

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.	Fourth Ballot.	Fifth Ballot.
William Elliott	59	58	52	64	....
Richard Peltz	74	87	98	100	159
Alexander J. Harper	32	28	31	....	....
J. Q. Ginnodo	19	13	....	....	....
F. J. Walton	56	62	68	81	81

The whole number of votes cast on the fifth ballot was 240. Necessary to a choice, 121. Mr. Peltz having received a majority, he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, with the following result:—

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot
John G. Butler	98	113	143
Joshua T. Owens	77	85	101
George H. Moore	50	48	
Scattering	12		

After the announcement of the first ballot Mr. Erastus Poulson desired to make a few remarks in behalf of General Owen, but the Convention refused to listen to him.

Mr. Butler having received a majority of the votes cast, his nomination was made unanimous.

The chair announced that George H. Moore was present, and desired to address the Convention.

The privilege was granted, and Mr. Moore made his appearance on the platform and said that he was sorry he had been defeated, but he wanted it understood that he was heart and soul for the nominees of the Convention. Mr. Moore retired amid great applause.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

The Convention reassembled this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, the President, Mr. John P. Verree, in the chair. Considerable time elapsed before order could be established. The reading of the minutes and calling of the roll were dispensed with.

Mr. Charles M. Carpenter, of the Thirteenth Ward, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:—

"*Whereas*, The representatives of the loyal Union men of the South will meet in this city on the 3d proximo, now, in order to testify our appreciation of the heroism of these noble men who have so long withstood persecution and oppression, therefore

"*Resolved*, That we, the delegates here assembled, will meet at this place on Monday next, at 9 o'clock, in order to join in the escort to the members of the Convention on that day."

An attempt was then made to appoint a committee to carry out the resolution. Several motions were made and voted upon amidst the most uproarious confusion. It was finally carried that the officers of the convention be constituted such committee.

A motion prevailed by which each member of the convention was taxed fifty cents to bear the expenses of this parade.

Several nominations were then made for the chief marshalship of the delegation, but the confusion was so great that no action could be taken. They were finally laid upon the table for the present.

Mr. Merrit Gibson, of the Second Ward, offered the following:—

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of five members of this Convention be appointed to wait upon F. Carroll Brewster, Esq., to confer with him relative to his resignation of the office of City Solicitor, in order that this body may nominate for that office General Joshua T. Owen."

Mr. James Freeborn, of the Ninth Ward, declared that the resolution was "nonsense."

A motion to lay it upon the table was voted upon, before the Chair put the question. The President blandly informed the Convention that they could pursue this course to their heart's content. The motion to lay on the table was then lost. After which the resolution was carried amid great confusion.

The Chair then announced the following as the Committee:—M. Gibson, Louis Sheetz, B. F. Taylor, Alexander Hays, and Lafayette Lacy. Mr. Taylor declined serving upon the Committee, and William Young was appointed in his place.

In the midst of disgraceful confusion, a motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted, which was finally laid upon the table.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of Prothonotary of the District Court. So great was the confusion that before the calling of the roll could be commenced, the Chairman was compelled repeatedly to rap upon his desk in a furious manner.

The first ballot resulted as follows:—

William B. R. Selby	49	Edward C. Bonsall	1
William J. Hopkins	29	Hiram Horter	46
George Kelly	21	John K. Murphy	0
James McManus	92	Gen. J. T. Owen	1

The total number of votes cast was 239, necessary to a choice, 120. No one having received a majority, the Convention went into a second ballot, the result of which was as follows:—

William B. R. Selby	32	James McManus	127
W. J. Hopkins	19	Hiram Horter	66
George Kelly	6		

Whole number of votes cast, 244. Necessary to a choice, 123. There not being a majority of votes cast for any one candidate, the name of George Kelly was dropped, and the Convention proceeded to a third ballot, with the following result:—

James McManus	160	Hiram Horter	73
Wm. B.R. Selby	8	W. J. Hopkins	1

Whole number of votes cast 242. Necessary to a choice 122. Mr. James McManus, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared to be nominated, and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

A communication was then read to the President and members of the City Convention from Charles Dixey, Esq., denying that he declined the nomination for Recorder of Deeds, as was alleged in this morning's *Press*.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds.

The first ballot resulted as follows:—

J. T. Owen	19	John A. Houseman	47
William Andress	23	George P. Kern	12
William M. Cooper	22	Adam A. Shoemaker	30
Charles Dixey	36	Marshall Henszey	11
William A. Simpson	15	Joseph Marcer	2

Whole number of votes cast, 217. Necessary to a choice, 109. No one having received a majority, Mr. Joseph Marcer's name was dropped, and the Convention proceeded with the second ballot.

J. T. Owen	28	John A. Houseman	54
William Andress	28	George P. Kern	3
William M. Cooper	17	Adam A. Shoemaker	35
Charles Dixey	50	Marshall Henszey	12
William A. Simpson	6		

Whole number of votes cast, 233. Necessary to a choice, 117. No one having a majority, it was resolved that the Convention proceed with the third ballot. George P. Kern's name was dropped, and the third ballot taken.

The National Union Republican Ticket.

LIST OF THE CANDIDATES.

The following gentlemen have been nominated for the offices named, up to noon to day:—

CONGRESS.

First District—Joseph R. Lyndall.
Second—Hon. Charles O'Neill.
Third—Hon. Leonard Myers.
Fourth—Hon. William D. Kelley.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Presiding Justice—Hon. Joseph Allison.
Associate Justices—Hon. William S. Pierce, Frederick Carroll Brewster, Esq.

STATE SENATE.

First District—Hon. Jeremiah Nichols.

STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First	District—	George Ghegan.
Second	"	Robert C. Tittermary.
Third	"	No return.
Fourth	"	William W. Watt.
Fifth	"	Joseph T. Thomas.
Sixth	"	James Freeborn.
Seventh	"	James Subers.
Eighth	"	James N. Kerns.
Ninth	"	Frederick Dittman.
Tenth	"	Elisha W. Davis.
Eleventh	"	W. J. Donohugh.
Twelfth	"	Alexander Adair.
Thirteenth	"	Enos C. Renner.
Fourteenth	"	No return.
Fifteenth	"	George DeHaven.
Sixteenth	"	David Wallace.
Seventeenth	"	E G. Lee.
Eighteenth	"	James N. Marks.

CITY OFFICERS.

Coroner—Samuel Daniels, now a deputy in the Sheriff's office.

Receiver of Taxes.—Richard Peltz, now a clerk in the Receiver's office.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.—John G. Butler, now Chief Coiner at the Mint

City Commissioner.—Captain Henry Conner, of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, a one-legged soldier.

Prothonotary of the District Court.—James McManus.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—At a large private meeting of a number of prominent members of the High School Alumni, the following resolution was adopted, after a full and lengthy debate, in respect to the present condition of affairs at the school:—

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to look after the general interests of the High School, to take such action in its behalf as they may deem necessary, and, if they deem it expedient, to proceed, in accordance with the rules of the alumni, to call a special meeting to protect the school from the opposition developed against it on the part of some members of Councils and of the Board of Control. The committee appointed consists of Charles Buckwalter, Esq., President of the Alumni, Lewis Ashmead, James Lynd, President of Select Council, B. Howard Rand, M. D., Lewis Waln Smith, R. M. Townsend, M. D., and John E. Ashmead.

HAD HIS POCKET PICKED.—J. Q. Ginnodo, one of the candidates before the City Convention, had his pocket picked of over forty dollars, by an expert pickpocket, while in the crowd in front of Sansom Street Hall. The pickpocket must have been an expert of the first order, as the deed was accomplished whilst in the midst of a body of the police.

WITHDRAWAL.—On and after to-morrow, the Express train at 2 P. M. on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad will be withdrawn. Passengers should make a note of this change, and avoid disappointment.

SERENADE TO RICHARD PELTZ.—The nomination of this gentleman by the Union Republican Convention for Receiver of Taxes was eminently satisfactory to the party, and elicited their universal approbation.

Last evening his friends engaged the services of the Douglass Silver Cornet Band, and proceeded *en masse* to the residence of the nominee, on Dickerson street, above Fifth, and indulged in what may be called a spontaneous serenade. An immense number of people congregated at the scene; the houses in the neighborhood were brilliantly illuminated, and the Stars and Stripes were displayed from the windows of the dwellings. The band played the national airs, after which the continued vociferations for "Peltz, Peltz, Peltz," brought that gentleman to the door. He delivered a brief speech, in substance as follows:—

He considered it a high honor to be one of the standard-bearers in the great Union Republican army. It was a position assigned him by the Union Convention of the city of Philadelphia, and he would bear the standard from the banks of the Delaware to the county line, and at 8 o'clock on the evening of the second Tuesday in October claim a brilliant victory, that will be alike honorable to the gallant Union army and the city of Philadelphia. (Great applause.) We must stand shoulder to shoulder in the coming campaign. (Cries of "We will.") Let us keep our eye upon the flag; let us follow our great leader who planted the glorious ensign of freedom above the clouds on Lookout mountain; let us give three cheers for General Geary. (Three cheers were given with enthusiasm.)

Mr. Peltz asked to be excused from making any extended remarks. The serenade was certainly unexpected that he had not even time to concentrate his thoughts to make anything like a connected address. (Cries of "Go on, go on," and three cheers. He then continued:—

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Allow me to thank you for this expression of your kindness, and renew to you the feelings of a grateful heart for the honor you have conferred upon me. (Applause.) I shall endeavor to do my whole duty in the coming campaign. Trusting in the righteousness of our cause and under the smiles of an overruling Providence we shall, through the peaceful though potent power of the ballot-box, yet restore our whole country, North, South, East, and West, to peace and prosperity, and a reunion that will be everlasting. Let rude war be a thing of the past; let us cherish a kindly feeling for our erring brethren; and let us have faith in that Higher Power, that we shall yet restore our distracted country to the calm sunlight of peace. Accept my thanks for your kindness, and allow me to bid you good-night. Mr. Peltz retired amid tremendous cheers.

John Sheddon, Esq., of the First Ward, delivered a beautiful and eloquent address, during which he was frequently applauded. The assemblage finally separated, cheering for General Geary, Peltz, and the Union.

FURTHER HEARING OF THE RIVER PIRATES.—The two colored men, Thomas Wall and B. Heuson, had a further hearing at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, charged with having been concerned in robbing Nathan Goff, first mate of the steamer *Edwin Forrest*, at an early hour on Sunday morning last, of a gold watch and chain and money. It will be remembered that three colored men broke into the state-room in which Mr. Goff was sleeping, and after felling him senseless to the floor, perpetrated the robbery. From the testimony, it appears that on the Monday following the robbery, Ball offered to sell a pawn ticket calling for a gold watch and chain, to a Mr. Culver, corner of Seventh and Lombard streets. The latter declined purchasing. He then went to the pawnbroker's and examined the time keeper; feeling satisfied that it answered the description of the one stolen from Mr. Goff, he notified that gentleman of the fact, and they together returned to the pawnbroker's. Mr. Goff identified the watch and chain as those stolen from him.

Yesterday morning Ball made his appearance, and Mr. Culver had him arrested. He stated that Heuson gave him the ticket for the watch and chain; that he came to his house in St. Mary street about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and showed him the watch, saying that he got it from his sister. He then went to bed. When he got up he saw he had no hat, and borrowed one. He afterwards gave the watch to his wife, who pledged the latter, dropped the ticket on the floor, and Ball picked it up. A hat belonging to Heuson, which was identified by a witness, was found on board the *Edwin Forrest* the morning of the robbery.

The magistrate asked Heuson where he got the watch. He replied that he bought it of a man, but did not know who he was. He said that the hat did not belong to him. Defendants were held in $2500 bail each to answer at Court.

RECEPTION OF THE RELIANCE ENGINE COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the Firemen's Convention to prepare a reception for the Reliance Engine Company, upon its return on Saturday, September 15, was held last evening at the house of the Schuylkill Hose Company. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed.

The Committee on Route submitted the following, which was adopted:—Up Vine to Third, up Third to Coates, up Coates to Tenth, down Tenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Sixth, down Sixth to Christian, down Christian to Second, down Second to Federal, up Federal to Eleventh, up Eleventh to the Reliance Engine house, and there dismiss.

The following Marshals were elected:—Chief Marshal, Alfred Bamber; Aids—William C. Figner, James Pollock, Robert Parcells, William Sweeny. Division Marshals—First, Frederick Benke; Second, William B. Kain; Third, John W. Matlack.

The following companies were represented in the Convention:—Good Intent Hose, Schuylkill Hose, Niagara Hose, Franklin Hose, United States, of Camden, Hope Engine, Robert Morris Hose, Kensington Hose, William Penn Hose, Shiffler Hose, Southwark Engine.

The Convention adjourned, to meet on Wednesday evening, September 12, at the house of the Good Intent Hose.

ABUSING HORSE-FLESH.—A man named John Hager was arrested in Main street, Germantown, yesterday evening, on the charge of using his horse in a most brutal manner. He was drunk, and beat his horse over the head with a club until the bystanders were obliged to interfere and have him arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Thomas, who fined him, and dismissed him with a severe reprimand.

A UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING has been called at Washington Hall, Camden, N. J., for to-night, at 7½ o'clock, for all who believe that loyalty and not treason should govern the country. It will be addressed by Hon. James M. Scovel, Mr. Braker, and others. It is expected that Mr. Scovel will define his position in favor of Congressional reconstruction.

"PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL."—We have received from J. L. Capen a copy of this monthly for September. It contains a vast amount of interesting reading, as well as a phrenological analysis of Von Bismark and Archduke Albert of Austria. It will repay perusal.

A SAD CASE.—A young woman named Kate Hone was taken in charge yesterday by the police at Chesnut Hill. She had been wandering around the streets in an insane condition, and was unfit to be at large. Alderman Good had her sent to her home.

A STRAY WAIF.—A female infant, apparently about six weeks old, was picked up on the steps of Mr. Lewis, residing at Thirty-third street and Powelton avenue. The infant was sent to the Almshouse.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man by the name of David Green died suddenly this morning, at No. 2023 Carleton street. The Coroner has been summoned to hold an inquest.

RETURN OF THE MAYOR.—We notice the return of his Honor Mayor McMichael to the city. He returns from his short vacation recuperated in health.

DESPATCH READ TO POLICE DEPARTMENT from Major-General Meade:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 29, 1866.—Samuel Ruggles, Esq., Chief of Police, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sir:—General Meade wishes me to express to you his gratification at the conduct and efficiency of the police force detailed for duty at the reception of the President, and at the Continental Hotel during his stay in the city. Will you convey to High Constable Clark, and the officers and men, his appreciation of their services as most creditable to the department and to the city?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. BARSTOW,

Brevet Brigadier-General A. A. A. G.

The above handsome acknowledgment of the admirable order that was maintained during the visit of the President and his suite, was read to the lieutenants and heads of the Police Department at the Mayor's Office this morning.

FIFTH DISTRICT JOHNSON CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Convention of the Fifth Legislative District met to-day at No. 271 S. Third street, and nominated William B. Hood, Esq., as a candidate for the State Legislature.

NOTICE TO STRANGERS WHO WERE PRESENT AT THE TIME OF THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA.—The gentleman of fashionable appearance, who was seen standing on top of a high post, at the railroad depot, when President Johnson arrived here, and who attracted so much attention and curiosity, was neither a member of the Cabinet nor one of the civic rulers of Philadelphia, but was merely actuated by a desire to display to the utmost advantage a new suit which he had just purchased at

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CHILDREN' TEETHING!—Mothers who love their offspring should never be without a bottle of *Dr. MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*; the testimony of many mothers proves that its effect in all diseases incident on teething is miraculous. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

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TEN-FORTY COUPONS due September 1,
Bought by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

A MAN out West says he moved so often during one year, that whenever a covered wagon stopped at his gate his chickens would fall on their backs and hold up their feet to be tied and thrown in. Similar persons reading a good thing in the papers now-a-days, they invariably look at the bottom lines before they are half through, expecting to see a notice of Charles Stokes and Co.'s One Price Clothing, under the Continental.

"NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

ALL PERSONS OWNING PRIVATE BRUSHES at the Sansom Street Baths are requested to call and take them away. Holders of tickets for baths will please use them before the 3d of September, as the Baths will be closed after that day. CHARLES T. MATHEYS.

REDUCED PRICES.—Rare chance, embrace it, and have superior photographs of yourself executed at moderate prices. All styles. See specimens at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No 624 Arch street.

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MARRIED.

JONES—PATTERSON.—On Wednesday evening, August 28, at Pitman Chapel M. E. Parsonage, No 2219 Lombard street, by Rev. G. G. Rakestraw, Mr. WILLIAM H. JONES to Miss LOUISA PATTERSON, both of this city.

DIED.

DULING.—On the 28th instant, CHARLOTTA HOUSEMAN, second daughter of the late Captain Thomas and Henrietta Duling, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 226 Federal street, on Saturday afternoon, September 1, at 3 o'clock.

MOORE.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. BARBARA MOORE, wife of Mr. George Moore, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 23 Ashland street (west of Eleventh and above Wharton street), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

POLLITT.—On the 30th instant, HENRY D. BENNER, infant son of Edmund and Mary Pollitt, aged 4 months and 13 days.

REID.—On Thursday, August 30, DAVID J. REID, infant son of Dr. J. K. and Nerina M. Reid.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, at Conshohocken, on Saturday, September 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Montgomery Cemetery.

RUSH.—On the 29th instant, ANDREW JACKSON RUSH, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the William Penn Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John C. Rush, No. 2569 Frankford road and Somerset street on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

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FOURTH EDITION

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

Movements Through New York State.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LITTLE FALLS, August 31.—There have been enthusiastic demonstrations all along the line. The President was formally welcomed at Schenectady, and replied in a speech expressing his confidence in the people, and leaving the Constitution in their hands, where he knew it would be safe. All the departments of the Government, excepting the Legislative, having performed their duty, he expected the people at the approaching election to do theirs, and we should have, in the language of Webster, "The Union, now and forever—one and inseparable." The President made a speech of similar import at Fonda and Little Falls.

THE RIOT NEAR BALTIMORE.

Second Despatch.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—As far as can be ascertained, the following are the facts of this outrageous affair:—

A white camp meeting, attended by many ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Baltimore District, of which Rev. Mr. Lanahan is Presiding Elder, was being held at the place before stated.

Rev. Messrs. Speak, Reid, and other white ministers were officiating at the white camp, near which, under the auspices of the same, the colored people were holding camp exercise also During yesterday afternoon a number of young men were noticed in the camp-ground having pistols. These were, so far as can be ascertained, residents of the surrounding neighborhood.

No disturbance occurred during the day, but about midnight, while the colored people were conducting their religious exercises, they were violently set upon by a gang of men, using loud shouts, threats, and imprecations. The attack commenced by beating a negro man while on his knees.

The negroes at once rose up, and a scene of wild and indiscribable confusion ensued, the women screaming in terror. Shots were fired by the assailants, but in the dark; but few are supposed to have taken effect. The colored men rallied and turned upon their assailants, and drove them off two or three times, whilst the women fled towards the white camp. Many of the colored people were wounded with clubs, and some flesh wounds from pistol shots. Some of the colored men had pistols, and used them freely upon their assailants, but with what results are not known.

Finally, through the presence of the white ministers and others, the conflict was ended by the colored people leaving the ground and seeking their homes, leaving their camp to the desperadoes, who further gratified their unmanly spirit by piling the tents and effects of the negroes, including bundles, trunks, and clothing in a heap, and setting fire to the pile, destroyed it all.

The white man shot, first mentioned, was at prayer at the altar, in the white camp, where the Rev. Mr. Speak was conducting the exercises. By whom the shot was fired is not known, but the friends of some of the ministers believe that it was fired by some of the white rioters who intended it for a prominent Methodist minister. How this may be, it is impossible to say. Others think it was simply a stray shot, which is very probable.

Our informant says that the white men certainly began the disturbance, as the colored people were at the time engaged in religious exercises. The assailants are reported to have used to various rallying cries, among which was heard the expression, "How about New Orleans." There are many exciting, and doubtless more or less exaggerated stories circulating about the affair, but the above, as far as can at present be ascertained, seems to be authentic.

Fatal Accident.

TOLEDO, August 31.—Yesterday afternoon a picnic of the Clinton Park Sabbath School, at Presque Isle, three miles below the city, a party consisting of five young persons, crossed the river in a small boat, and while attempting to return to the Island the boat was swamped, and all but one, B. Hollman, aged fifteen, were drowned. The names of the others are Everett G. Isherwood, about fifteen years old, Florence Rhodes, Fanny Underwood, and Georgiana Reed, eleven, thirteen, and fourteen years of age, respectively.

Specie from Europe.

BOSTON, August 31.—The steamer *Asia*, which arrived here this morning, brought £25,000 in specie from Liverpool and £18,000 from Halifax.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Stocks quiet. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Cumberland preferred, 47½; Illinois Central scrip, 79½; Michigan Southern, 84¾; New York Central, 102½; Reading, 113½; Canton, 52½; Virginia 6s, 70½; Missour 6s, 78; Erie Railroad, 72½; Boston Water Power, 130½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 57½; Carolinas, 84½; Tennessees, 69½; Treasury Notes, 107½; 10-40s, 102½; 5-20s, 112½; coupon 6s, 112½; Registered 6s of 1868, 127; Gold, 147½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 31

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN		BOARDS.	
$2000 Susq Cnl bds.	59	18 sh Cata pf......	35
$4000 Pa 5s..........	95½	100 sh do.......s6	35
$1000 do....coup	96	100 sh do....s60..	35
$8000 City 6s new....	99½	100 sh do......s30	34½
100 sh Ph & E......	33½	100 sh do.......b5	35
11 sh Penna R.....	58¼	100 sh Sch N pf....b5	28
150 sh Del. Div......	56½	100 sh do.......2d	35½
9 sh Norristown...	60½	300 sh Read.....2d	56·81
11 sh do.........	60	300 sh do.........	56·81
8 sh Minehill......	58½	200 sh do....s60..	56½
400 sh Caldwell......	½	500 sh do.........	56¾
100 sh Ger Pas ..b60	24½		
SECOND		BOARD	
$2300 City 6s new....	99½	50 sh Penn R.......	58
$1000 do..........	99½	11 sh do.........	58
$1500 do..........	99¾	100 sh SchN pf....2d	35½
$1300 City 6s old....	95	20 sh Cam. & Am..	130½
$2000 do..........	95	9 sh Leh Nav......	60
$2000 Pa 5s.........	95½	25 sh Mech Bank...	32
100 sh Caldwell.....	½		

—A great social reform is impending in Egypt. The Viceroy is about to publish a decree which will abolish polygamy in his family. Henceforth the Viceroy will have but one wife. They will be able to divorce her only in the case that the wife shall not give them a male child. If, at the moment of the divorce, the wife should be *enciente*, and she should have a son, the divorce will be void.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Gen. Butler and Wendell Phillips on the President.

What the Lawyer Hero of the War Claims that He Captured.

The Theory Under Which He Governed New Orleans.

The South to be Kept Out of the Union Until the Heavens Melt with Fervent Heat.

Wendell Phillips' Opinion of the Philadelphia Convention.

It Will Cause a Desperate Conflict in 1868.

More Blood, and Even the Block and the Axe, the Measures Demanded.

Congress Denounced for Not Insisting Upon Negro Suffrage.

The Republican Party "Has No Principle Whatever."

B. F. Butler's Speech at Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Chairman, my Friends and Neighbors:—Allow me in the first place to thank you for the opportunity which you have so courteously afforded me of speaking upon the issues of the day. They are very simple, they are unchanged, they are the same now that they were 1861; they are perhaps being followed out in a different field, but they are to complete the issues then left unfinished. In 1861 the Representatives in Congress of the present eleven insurgent States, aided by some others, left their seats in the Congress of the United States for the purpose of destroying this Government. And I am one of those who believe that they desire now to return to their seats for a like purpose. Let us calmly, candidly, justly reason together upon this matter, and if upon the whole we are convinced that the issue is such as I have indicated, then the plain duty of every loyal man, of every true lover of his country, is seen in the coming political contest, as it was seen in the great contest of armies which has just been concluded. We remember, and we have by far too many reminders to forget, that for the purpose of making a great slave empire and for the purpose of holding political power, which the great growth of industry and enterprise of the North was fast taking away from them, with a wickedness unparalleled, without any possible cause except the constitutional election of a President—the choice of the great body of the people—these eleven insurgent States of the Union went out of the Union. Now let no man misunderstand me. When I use the term, went out of the Union, I do not mean that by their acts they altered the governmental right of the United States over a foot of territory of the United States, or over any citizen of the United States. All remain in spite of secession, in spite of rebellion, in spite of treason, all remain under the Government of the United States, subject to its laws, amenable to its tribunals, and holding it by the power of its arms. But these insurgents going forward, organized themselves into communities bound by the old boundaries of the States. They passed ordinances of secession, made themselves a constitution, repudiated all their constitutional obligations, elected for themselves a general and different form of government, making the corner-stone from slavery, and declared themselves forever free from all political obligations to the United States, or any rights under its Constitution or any amenities to its laws. They enacted laws for themselves; they raised armies, and went forward to an extent and with an audacity unparalleled; and summing it up in a word, they fought for four years with a determination and bravery which, in a good cause, would have been worthy the admiration of the world, and with a ferocity and cruelty to their opponents and prisoners of war whom they captured from the United States unparalleled in the history of war. These men were subjects of the United States, but no less subjects because they were traitors, and no less traitors because they were enemies. With varied fortune, at some times seeming so dark that a convention assembled at Chicago and declared the war a failure; at some times so dark that even good and loyal men, putting their trust in the good God, who had guided their fathers and would protect their sons, doubted the existence of a controlling Power, but by the bravery of our soldiers, by the patriotism of our people, and by the stability of our institutions, we, in the spring of 1865, were enabled to conquer and capture every foot of territory, and every army of the Rebellion. My friends, what did we capture, with the exception of men? What were these men in the judgment and unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States? They were public enemies, captured in war, surrendered by the surrender of the armies which they had raised to uproot the Government of the United States, and when we captured them we captured everything they had. We captured men and property, their slaves, their rights, constitutional and otherwise. All were conquered—and, indeed, one general of the United States had occasion to define what rights were left to captured Rebels, and that definition never has been disputed, and I need not say that in the judgment of one general cannot be disputed, that the only right left to captured Rebels was the right to hang. (Applause.) If they received anything else it was from clemency and mercy and not from justice. (Loud applause.) At the moment when the conquering armies of the United States were sweeping over the land irresistibly, and when the power of the Confederacy was being fractured, and when their President was fleeing and pursued by the cavalry of the United States, at that moment, in the spirit that starved our prisoners at Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville, they raised the assassin hand of Booth against the great and good Lincoln—the last crowning infamy of the war. And that raised the Vice-President of the United States into power; and while I propose to deal with all of his acts and opinions with that respect due to any man in a high office, it will yet be necessary to examine those acts and opinions. He then declared that treason should be made odious and traitors should be punished. That declaration was made to every committee from every State that visited him, and I need not tell this audience how that declaration thrilled every loyal heart. Every man said: "Well, if we have lost Lincoln, we have got Johnson, and the Rebels will fare worse with him than with Lincoln." He issued his proclamation for a reward for the principal conspirators. He refused to sanction the terms of surrender by Sherman to Johnson, and it will be quite material for us, for a moment, to consider what those terms were. General Sherman, anxious, as he said, to pacificate the country, agreed with General Johnson that if he would surrender, the people of the Confederate States should be restored to all their rights, civil and political, which they enjoyed before the war. That was one of the principal terms of the surrender. When that surrender was known at Washington, and the capitulation considered, it was at once repudiated by every loyal man. What was it that we had been fighting for? What had we gained if these terms were allowed? Andrew Johnson issued an order requiring that these terms of surrender should be set aside. Why? Because it restored these Rebels to those rights which lead to a part in the Government of the United States, and thus rendered nugatory the war in which we have been engaged. Mark this, because we want to see if, after all, the present policy of the Philadelphia Convention is to be carried out, we have not enacted the same terms of surrender. The Government of the United States had the right to name the terms upon which the South should be readmitted to the Union, and they would have been instantly and eagerly subscribed to, had they been never so hard and severe. President Johnson takes a power for which there is no warrant in the Constitution, that no State should come back until it passed the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and until it agreed to annul and make void its ordinances of secession. If those States, as is now claimed, had all their rights in the Union—that is, if South Carolina had the same right as Massachusetts, and if in exhibiting that right—if Massachusetts men and South Carolina men were bound to march arm in arm for an exhibition anywhere—why did the President undertake to put a condition upon the Southern States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and other rebellious States? I was saying that if at the moment that President Johnson issued his order that these States should not be allowed to have any other than a military government until they passed certain acts—one of which was to nullity the ordinances of secession, and another to adopt the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery—if at that time it was competent for me to make that order, I should put it that these States had been in rebellion—their rights had been captured, and it was for the United States to say upon what terms they would take them back. Nowhere in the Constitution. I can safely challenge any constitutional lawyer in the country to put his finger upon a passage anywhere which gives the President a right to say to a State in the Union, do this or do that, or don't do this or do that, adopt this proposition or that proposition. President Johnson gave them orders as their chief Executive because he recognized that those States that had rebelled had a different position in the country from the loyal States. Let me repeat this, because upon this hangs the whole question. I agree, if these revolted, rebellious Confederate States have never lost any of their rights by the war or their past acts, if they have the same rights that they had before the war, then no man has a right to keep out their representatives, or to impose any condition upon them, and therefore when gentlemen say to me, "Congress has no right to say what Massachusetts shall do," I agree. Neither Congress nor the President has any right to say what Massachusetts shall do, or Pennsylvania, or New York—or omit to do. But when Massachusetts rebels against the Government, and takes arms, and after four years or four months is subdued, after she has to surrender because she cannot fight longer, and lies bound hand and foot before the power of the United States, I will say that Massachusetts then has lost her rights, and that she has to come under the law of the conqueror, and can come back into the Union only when, in the judgment of the loyal States, it shall be for the benefit of the whole country to receive her back. Congress came together in December, and for the first time the President enunciated the doctrine that these States had a right to representation by loyal representatives. It always seemed to me that there was a fallacy in that statement, that it was sophistry, and I have seen very many good, honest, loyal men that were stumbled by this argument. "Why won't Congress admit the loyal representatives into the Union? Is it not wrong for Congress to keep out loyal men? Suppose the South is disloyal and sends loyal representatives, why should not they be admitted?" Suppose, my friend, you who have a doubt upon this question—suppose the loyal States should send disloyal men to the Congress of the United States, will you admit the disloyal representative? No, because he misrepresents his constituency, and he ought not to be admitted. Suppose a disloyal constituency sends a loyal representative, should he be admitted? No. Why? Because he misrepresents his constituency. Is it not perfectly an answer—a perfect one, and not to be overcome by any artifice—that the right of representation is not the right of the representatives, but of the constituency? If the constituency is loyal, then it will hardly do to inquire into the loyalty of the representative, and, therefore, we all applaud the answer of John Randolph. When asked if he was old enough to come to Congress, he said, "Ask my constituents." I assume that President Johnson believed that they were loyal, and that they had surrendered in good faith. What is surrendering in good faith? I suppose that a horse-thief, when he gets in State prison, surrenders the right of horse stealing in good faith. He doesn't mean to steal any more until he gets out. (Laughter.) They surrendered, not because they wanted to, but because they were obliged to, not from love of country, but from fear; they surrendered because they were whipped, and soundly whipped, too. I think I do no discredit to President Johnson to say that I think he was mistaken. These men said we have surrendered in good faith; we have agreed to take up our relations in the United States; and in 1865, in May, June, and July, that was their feeling. They were like the convicted sinner, ready to say, "Lord, Lord, what will you have us to do?" But the difficulty was, they found that they first obtained pardons; and second, that they were sustained by the President; and third, that the North was far too lenient and forgiving; and then arose this most monstrous theory that they had all the rights which they formerly had under the Constitution; that the terms which Sherman gave to Johnson, and which the President of the United States rejected, were the true terms on which they surrendered. When did they get these terms? I understand that Alexander H. Stephens, one of their ablest men, claims that they are not responsible for what was done in their absence; that those Rebels who left their seats have the right to come back and vote upon the question whether men and money should be furnished to put down the Rebellion. And the answer of Mr. Stephens before the Committee of Reconstruction is, that the South are not bound by anything done in their absence; and the bounties of our soldiers are not binding upon them; pensions of our widows and orphans are not binding upon them, because they were unfortunately absent when they were voted. (Applause.) In the spring of 1865 they were ready to accept any terms, but they went on claiming right after right until at last the question came between the President and Congress. The President claimed the right to say when they were in a fit condition to become a portion of the Union, and Congress claimed that it was the right of the whole law-making power, including the House of Representatives and the President, to say when these men were fit to come back; and this is the struggle. The issue is now made. When we talk with anybody who claims to support the policy of President Johnson, he immediately tells us about the Constitution and the wisdom of our fathers, and that he is content to do as our fathers did. So am I. What did our fathers do? I won't cite Massachusetts, for she was always thought to be rabid; but I will take the State of North Carolina; and at the end of the Revolution what law did she pass? She gave the tory amnesty for all his past misdemeanors, protection for his life, liberty, and property; but never—forever—should he have any part in the government of the State. I go back to the wisdom of the fathers, and every State in the Union at that day passed the same or similar orders, except South Carolina, and she let the tory pack take part in her government; and the consequence is that she has never had a republican government to this day. It seems that heretofore, under the Constitution of the States, the President has never before undertaken to say a State was or was not fit to come back but by the law of Congress. States carved out of Western territory come in by laws of Congress, and in the purchase of Louisiana nobody doubted that it was the right of Congress to recognize the right of taking States in the Union by purchase or otherwise. We see that the issue now turns upon another question. Are these men fit to come back? What is the evidence on that point? Whether the right of Congress or of the President, let us pass it—to the second point—are they ready to come back?

On that point we have lately had some instruction. There assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th of this month these men in convention as delegates—if men can be called delegates who generally went on their own hook—a convention of men assembled and undertook to tell us, by proclamation, what our political rights and duties were, and how we are to settle this war—which they did not favor, did not fight. I speak with great earnestness and interest on this point. Let me put a case to you. At the time when you had bad news from the army in Virginia, were not certain of your fellow-citizens seen in the streets with smiling and joyous countenances, and saying:—"Didn't I tell you so?" "I knew it would be so;" "I told you this war was a failure;" and when news came of glorious victory, like Farragut at New Orleans or Mobile, would you not see the same men saying, "I don't believe that telegram;" "We shall hear the true account in a few days." That is the class of men sent as delegates to Philadelphia. Where they undertake, to instruct you on your duties, you should ask them, Did you fight for our side—did you favor it? No, they say, but we want to settle it now. Much obliged, but we want to settle it ourselves; we fought it in the field, and we will settle it here. The delegates of South Carolina and Massachusetts walk arm in arm into that Convention, and, therefore, the whole matter is fraternized, the whole country is fraternized. You remember what is the emblem of South Carolina—the rattlesnake. And when the rattlesnake and copperhead twine and twine, it don't seem to make much difference to the rest of the beasts of the field. Therefore, if you will allow me to go back a moment to the language of my profession, "I demur" to these men instructing me in my political duty. And these men come together representing neither section. We know that the men who went from here do not represent Massachusetts. There is no man so blind, no child so foolish, who cannot see that these men are not the representatives of Massachusetts. Take our old friend Mr. Winthrop, for whom personally I have the highest regard; everybody knows that he has not for ten years controlled anybody's vote but his own. Take that very respectable lawyer, Judge Curtis, an admirable judge and a profound scholar; it was only in 1851 that he published an opinion that certain coalitions were an indictable offense, and since then we have not heard a word from him until this Philadelphia Convention. I will only say this, gentlemen, that when you find anybody from this State supporting slavery, you will find that he only carries with him the clothes on his back. I have said to you that these men do not represent the North, and in this respect that convention was the most memorable that was ever held. Not a speech allowed from Southern men, and not a representative Southern man there. Mr. Orr was shorn of his power, and it shows you that he don't represent the people of the South any more than our would-be Governor Couch represents Massachusetts. Wade Hampton, the Rebel chieftain, had to beg and pray that they would not vote for him, and would vote for Orr, or he would have been elected. Again, Governor Perry was chosen by President Johnson because he had been tabooed during the war by the entire voice of the South, and he claimed to be almost the only Union man there. Do they represent the South? And what did they do? They passed ten resolutions. For fear I should make a mistake I brought them in my hand and I will give you a synopsis of some of them. * * * *

I have given you evidence of the Philadelphia Convention which was to teach us our political duty, and to show that the South was ready to fraternize, and I was grieved more than I would like to express (because I have ever had kindly personal relations with the President of the United States), when I heard of his saying to the committee—to Reverdy Johnson, a man who, when I was in Baltimore, stood on the fence for more than a month not knowing which way to leap, until he found that we were considerably the strongest on Federal Hill, and our guns pointed towards his house—I was grieved, I say, to hear the President say that a portion of Congress, not the whole Congress, were attempting to usurp power. I should like to have stood behind him and said:—"What are you thinking of? That is a portion of Congress only because elected by a portion of the States; but this Congress is elected by precisely the same persons that elected you; are you only a portion of a President? And if you say this thing is to be tried over again, and the rest of the States come into Congress in order to set this matter right, and bring the disloyal States into Congress, hadn't you, being elected by only a portion of the people, better resign your place? And then, if you got elected on that issue, I think you will be allowed to do pretty much as you please." He knows, and you know, and I know, that these eleven States would have hanged him so quick at the beginning of the war that he would not have had time to breathe a prayer. We see by the tone of the papers that these people are not ready for reconstruction. There is a mass of overwhelming evidence upon the subject. I for one do not believe that any portion of this country is ready to participate in the government of the country until any man of any part of the country has equal rights with any other man. And until that can be done in every portion of the United States, that portion is not ready to be admitted as a portion of the United States. The Southern man, whether arrived at the common age of man or not, knows that he can go to any part of the North and speak his sentiments freely, and I do not want any part of this country represented in Congress until you and I can go and argue the principles of free government without fear of the knife or pistol, or of being murdered by a mob. And when men ask me how long I would keep these men out, I say keep them out until the heavens melt with fervent heat, until they will allow free speech and free press throughout their land. And if it should not come in this generation we will swear our sons to keep them out till they become fit for a republican form of government. I now remember a man who came to me among the very first at New Orleans, and took me by the hand, and with tears in his eyes said, "I thank God that you have come; I bless God that your flag waves over me again, the symbol of justice and protection of my country;" and yet I have seen that man murdered in cold blood by the chief of police, whom I had condemned to death for the murder of a Union man, and only refrained from hanging him because the act took place before my arrival, and I doubted my authority to execute him. That murdered man was Dostie, the best and purest Union man that ever trod the soil of Louisiana, for he perilled his life when he had no hope, in defense of the flag. I speak with feeling, for he was one of my best and stanchest advisers, and aided me by all means in his power. As long as I had a command the flag sheltered him, and every other man within my territory. And that that man should be murdered, with that flag flying over him—not to him an emblem of power and protection—and we be told that these men are our brothers! (Applause.) The rattlesnake may be a brother of the copperhead, but not mine—not mine! And what was his offense! He undertook to assemble with the Convention, and discuss their rights as we are assembled here to-night—a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and under any one attempts to pull down the United States the protection of the flag; and I should like to say to my old friend, General Dix, "You said, when flag shoot him on the spot;" but now whenever a man raises an American flag you seem to want some Thug to shoot him on the spot. And you, General Dix, go to Philadelphia, and talk about your brethren! They are no brethren of mine. Either their hearts or mine must change before I can give them the right hand of fellowship. Major-General Sheridan is not even a Republican; he is a brave soldier; before the war a Democrat; remains so now for aught I know; certainly he does not give any outward manifestation of change of opinion. He makes a representation to General Grant which I will read to you; and, by-the-by, I see that three of the Johnson papers do not print this telegram, for no reason that I can see, except that he don't agree with the eighth article in the Philadelphia resolutions. (The speaker then read General Sheridan's despatches.) Now, my friends, I have read to you, as you see, the testimony unwillingly drawn out in answer, giving a gloss over the tenor of the despatch. The President's despatch asked for as kindly a report as possible of the affair. I have read to you the testimony of one who is opposed to the Republican party, but whose loyalty to the country is unquestioned, wherein he tells you that this was a massacre and a murder, that the police shot down men even while prisoners. They are but thugs and murderers, and they are Johnson men in good standing for coming back into the Union. When the President asks General Sheridan if the civil power is sufficient to take care of these men, he answers, "I should say emphatically it is not." This is after the President has issued his proclamation of the 18th of August that peace reigned and civil authority is sufficient protection for all citizens. I am sorry to see that in face of the facts that Horton the clergyman, Dostie the pure patriot, Hyer, and others are dead, and wounded men are coming North, with the testimony of all these unavenged, with Northern people unprotected so that they are obliged to leave New Orleans, that the President has issued his proclamation that peace has obtained throughout all the land, and the civil courts are ample to protect life and liberty. And in face of General Sheridan's emphatic disavowal of the ability of the civil authorities to protect the citizens, the President on the 16th of August turns over every Union man in the South to the mercies of the thugs—assassins and murderers of Lincoln and Dostie. Are you ready to say that these men shall sit in Congress, make laws for you, have power to say whether your debts shall be paid or go unpaid, whether bounties shall be paid to your soldiers, pensions to your widows, or whether the flag of the United States shall be upheld? To have a portion of the country in governmental relations to the country where no loyal man can speak, and no loyal men can assemble? I have had some private documents from another portion of the Union. It was because Texas had concluded to come into the Union that this proclamation of peace was issued. A gentleman, born in a town in this county, formerly serving upon my staff, was sent upon an inspection tour to Texas, and he made his report, and was forthwith ordered home, because he reported what he saw, and in what condition he saw things. What is the difference between the President and Congress or between the Philadelphia Convention and Congress? because I believe now we are to look to that as an exponent of his feeling. Congress says these men shall not come back until they pass the Constitutional amendment. And what is there in the Constitutional amendment that fault should be found with it? The first section (and I thought it was in the Constitution already) is that every citizen of every State shall have the right of every citizen of every State—in other words, that any one here shall walk in peace in South Carolina, the same as a citizen of South Carolina can now walk in Massachusetts—as Couch and Orr walked arm in arm at Philadelphia. The second section provides that the United States debt shall never be repudiated. That is where the convention agree with us, only we want Southern men to put it on paper. And that the Confederate debt shall be forever repudiated, because Mr. Alexander H. Stephens says they are not bound by what was done in their absence, and therefore they are not bound by the Confederate debt, and the moment they get back, we shall have a motion not to pay interest on the national debt, but a movement to pay the Confederate debt—and, succeeding, under these circumstances, what would your Seven-thirties be worth? The next section is that representation at the South shall be in proportion to the population, precisely as it is at the North, not counting those persons who are not allowed to vote. Under our Constitution the negro was counted as three-fifths, and the master was allowed to represent his slaves—three-fifths of them as persons. Now there are no slaves; and having got rid of slavery, they claim to represent them not only as three-fifths, but as a whole; and that leaves the South with about two-thirds as many votes in a proportionately equal population. I do not mean to give the proportion exactly, but it is about that. Now we say you shall not have your population counted until you allow them to vote, and then you may have them counted just as we do at the North. Is not that fair and just, and not only fair and just, but magnanimous? Come back, only don't ask for more power than you had before. The next proposition on the part of Congress is, that whenever they will allow all persons to vote then they shall be counted—a direct offer to the South in favor of giving all persons the right to vote, without regard to color or race. I propose to deal with very great frankness with you, my neighbors and friends. I am not in favor of that proposition of Congress for this reason—the negro either is qualified in having a right to vote, or he is not. He ought to vote or he ought not. No taxation without representation, we settled in the beginning of this evening. If he has the right to vote, and Congress offers to the people the Constitutional amendment to fix the great rights of citizens, then I say I wont offer a bribe to anybody to give the right. He shall have the right directly, and in so many words; therefore I am against it, for it don't go as far as I would go; it stops short. Don't let any man say, are you in favor of indiscriminate suffrage? I am in favor of anybody's voting that is now fit to vote, and I don't think the question of color enters into the question of fitness. Fix your standard of qualification, and when any man comes here fit to vote, let him vote. Let Congress fix it; let these people fix it, and then ask them to come back into the Union. Let us all fix it by the Constitutional amendment. We call upon the negro to fight our battles, and we wont allow him to aid in governing the country he aided in defending. I cannot understand why Congress did not go forward. It was well enough, as far as they went, to offer to the South the gift of power, if they would let the negro vote. I would say to the South, gentlemen, we fought you four years, we captured your armies, we captured you, and you are all ours, and we will give you so many rights, so much representation, and you may make such laws. I never go in for indirectness. I mean what I say, and I carry out what I say as well as I can. I give everybody fair notice that I shall try to get, whenever and wherever I have the opportunity, impartial suffrage for every man in my command. And anybody that don't like that I don't want him to go with me. We are too afraid of this fear about negro equality. And are you going to make the negro your equal? I am not going to make him anything. I am going to leave him to make himself. I am not going to be so poor and contemptible as to build myself up by crowding him down. If he can really beat me fairly, beat me I am willing he should. Any man who talks about being afraid of the negro is not the better man of the two. The first question is one of great concernment. If I have any doubt it is about this convention to elect delegates to Congress, and to override the North, and forming a conjunction with them in the North, we would have all our work to do over again. And Mr. Blair tells you that unless they get control of the Government in the manner proposed, and the whole South is admitted, civil war must rage again. Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, tells you that there is now an attempt in Tennessee to get hold of that Government, and to overthrow the Constitution of Tennessee, which disfranchises Rebels, so that they may elect disloyal representatives to the next Congress. Therefore it becomes the duty of every man to sustain Congress, in sustaining first the Civil Rights bill which gives to everybody their rights in every State, and sustain Congress in giving protection to the negro, in holding these States where they are, and insisting that free speech, a free press, civil and religious liberty, shall be guaranteed until a change can be made. Sustain the loyal men of the South. Sustain them, though but ten honest men can be found in a State; for ten men would have saved Sodom; and these States are not much worse than Sodom, and let these ten righteous men save them. Let us have a Republican party in the South. Let us have a party where free speech can be heard, and when a loyal representative of a loyal constituency comes to the doors of Congress we will admit him. Born in a Democratic State and reared a Democrat, taught it from my very youth up, I felt myself obliged to uphold the South in all its claims and all its exactions, so long as it should remain under the Constitution. To do that I sacrificed everything that I had of political preferment; I stood almost in a very small minority with my fellow-citizens, because the Constitution of the fathers seemed to me to give them certain rights, and I therefore stood by those rights of the South up to the hour that they repudiated their obligations under the Constitution and attempted to secede from the Union. And when they set aside the Constitution that released me from my obligations to them. They became my enemies in war, and my friends in peace when they return to the true principles of republican liberty and law. Therefore, my friends, my old Democratic friends, be not afraid of any idea that you will be charged with any change of your parties. We have fought together in the old Democratic party for many years—we will fight four years more if necessary to save the true democratic Government where every man shall have a right to equality in every State. He who swerves from that principle, swerves from it because he has not seen the course of events. The true democratic principle is equal rights to every man, and there is no such thing as having an exception in favor of or against the negro—equal rights to all men. And one of the most remarkable events in political life which has struck my observation is the action of our Democratic Irish friends. They come from a land of oppression to a land of liberty, having been almost enslaved themselves; why should they want to crush down and join a party that seeks to crush down the negro? Is that true democracy? Is that the liberty which we desire to establish in Ireland—that one man a little lower than another shall be kept under still? That is the liberty that Ireland now enjoys. Therefore, my Democratic friends, I propose to speak to you as an old Democrat, who never has swerved from the path—who stands by every shibboleth of the party—who stands by every right of the lowest man, as well as the highest, and demands equal justice for all. Be not be deceived by party ties. Therefore, come back to the true principles of justice for all men—equal rights for all men. Away with the idea that this is a white man's government! it is God's government. It is made for white men, black men, or grey men—all men, and all men with a perfect equality; and any man who claims to be a Democrat must subscribe to that, or he claims a name without the substance. Be not diffident, but come up to the true standard of the country. Stand by the country, stand by the flag; stand by the principles of the fathers, and see to it that this thing shall be settled—that every man, from Maine to Texas, upon every part of American soil, shall be free to express his sentiments, and be protected in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and then we shall, indeed, have a free, united, and glorious country.

Wendell Phillips' Opinion of the Philadelphia Convention.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard, August 25.

The great Rebel Convention has met and adjourned. Some men despise it as a failure, sure to have no important results. We regard it differently. Even if its immediate results are unimportant—which is by no means certain—it will probably prepare a way for a desperate conflict in 1868. Newspaper critics make themselves merry over the insignificance of one or another of the actors in this Convention, but should do well to remember that many of its members are men thoroughly used to political management, accustomed to wield great States—cunning men, unscrupulous, and backed by the whole patronage of the Government. Some men are fond of comparing this assembly to the Democratic Convention, which nominated McClellan at Chicago. But there are two great differences. It was war time then, and the patronage of the Government was against Chicago. Now the Government is on the side of the Rebels, and besides, we have fallen from the enthusiasm of war to the vapors and dark by-paths of politics. We are free to confess that we see great reason to fear the effect of such a Convention as that of Philadelphia. Not that the party will be able to carry many elections this fall. On the contrary, everything bids fair for the great Republican success. But what is the meaning of a Republican success? To what is the party pledged? Of what principle does their success guarantee the triumph? Of no principle whatever. They are pledged to nothing vital. Republican orators continually tell us to be of good courage—the party will succeed. Grant it; what help does it give to the negro? What promise does it hold out of claiming for him his rights? They do not enter the canvass even claiming for him the ballot; is it likely they will come out from it ready to do for him more than they offered? Is there such a case in our party history? Congress, the proper representative of the Republican party, has yielded the Gibraltar of the question of suffrage. It lays before the country the proposed Constitutional amendment, the plan of which is to punish—weaken—the States, while they refuse the negro his ballot. Not four weeks ago Republicans denounced us for doubting the assertions of Congress that even the adoption of those amendments would not secure the admission of the Rebel States; that Congress would still insist on impartial suffrage as a condition of admission; that the amendment was only part of its policy, etc. etc. But read the speeches of Mr. Senator Wilson at Natick and at Boston, and you will see that he parades these amendments as the "policy" of Congress—as its answer to Johnson's "policy;" and both speeches allow that those amendments once adopted, the States will be allowed to return. Congress therefore surrenders the real question at issue. Suppose, therefore, that the fall elections do sustain the Republican party, then, if the amendment is adopted the Rebel States take their places in Congress at once. Once there, and wielding their present representation (based on counting three-fifths of the slave basis), which they must do till a new apportionment is made, how much mischief may not be consummated in those few months! But even after a new apportionment, every credible witness assure us the South will prefer, years to come, the compact strength of a reduced white basis to the democratic reality of negro suffrage. But suppose, after Republican success this fall, Congress meets and finds the amendments rejected? That same syren voice, expediency, which dictated giving up the question of negro suffrage, will justify and demand they shall surrender the idea embodied in the amendment, and, failing still lower, find some basis or theory on which they and the Rebels can meet and unite in a joint Congress. We see, therefore, no hope on the mere success of the Republican party this fall, with the canvass conducted according to present avowals. The South fights to avert negro suffrage. Having failed to sustain slavery by war, she now plans to come as near as possible towards effecting the same thing by political intrigue. There is no political party in the North that needs her on this issue. This is the danger. The public are wise enough, mean well enough, but lack concentration, organization, and leaders. Now, in such circumstances, the plot concocted at Philadelphia is to be feared. Wily men, corrupt men, willing to use any means—their ability doubled by their utter unscrupulousness—wielding wealth and patronage, men bearing the prestige of many a success hitherto; such men are a power! Men of moderate capacity, when they act unfettered by any sense of right and wrong, equal themselves to great minds for a while. This explains Napoleon III. When the Devil made him up he took care not to burden him with any moral sense, and hence this jockey, riding without weight, has distanced many a competitor abler, but burdened with a conscience. One valuable confession we wrench from this Convention. The promises they feel obliged to make, the principles they see it wise to profess, the coat their hypocrisy compels them to assume, show us what, in their opinion, is the opinion of the loyal North. Thus we guage what, in their judgment, the people long for, and will have, unless balked. This list is:—No slavery, payment of the nation's debt, no right of secession, and equal civil rights everywhere for all men. A valuable confession that. If even the Rebels confess so much, what is probably the real heart of the masses? Does it not claim equal suffrage also? The address of this Convention informs us of its standpoint in the first line:—"Since the meeting of the last National Convention in 1860." Consequently there has been no nation since 1860. Surely there have been conventions enough professing to represent all the loyal States; but you observe in their view there has not been, because there could not be without the Rebels any National Convention since 1860. The argument against the proposed Constitutional amendment is based on the same idea; and, if valid, covers the anti-slavery amendment of 1864, rendering that also null and void. Do the Southern members of this Convention intend to warn us that they reserve the right to contest that when a favorable opportunity occurs? We know not. All we do know is that the South organized her forces at that Convention. She deployed them into line. Her right rests on Philadelphia, under Weed, Seward, Vallandigham, and Garrett Davis. Her left is encamped at New Orleans, with Mayor Monroe and his butchers for general and staff. The headquarters at the White House, and the next move will be on the Capitol, holding Senate and House of Representatives.

Our duty is to put there men who will at every hazard save the nation, remembering that they stand where the Long Parliament stood in 1649; and though the block and axe in front of the palace may be no fitting measure now, they are bound to find and use some measure fit and efficient to secure their purpose, the deposition of the perjured and usurping traitor. But alas! the courage and "thoroughness" which would make that possible, would at the same time make it necessary. In the presence of a united North, led by courageous men, there would be now, as in 1862, no Rebel Democratic party worth counting. Some foresee a *coup d'etat* in the literal sense—a violent move against Congress. We hardly expect that. That is too good to be true. The cunning traitors at Philadelphia do not intend to give the North any such advantage. They see their mistake at Sumter, and have no intention to repeat it. "The burnt child dreads a painted fire," says a proverb. Thoroughly whipped in that method, the South will never risk provoking another 1861, if it can possibly be avoided. The move upon Congress—upon what this traitor Accident dares to describe as "a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States"—will be made under legal forms. The trick will be so covered that it will bear a specious argument of constitutionality. Seward belongs to the Barnum, not to the Cromwell class. But whether a blow come from Jefferson Davis' hand, or a trick from the brain of William H. Seward, either will fail in the end. We have no fears for the final result. Justice will triumph. We have God's promise for that. The Jew in Egypt, burdened and crushed, never doubted he should see Canaan. God had promised that; but whether in four years or forty, or through what perils, none could tell. We also shall reach our Canaan. But whether in four years or forty—through what peril—whether as one nation or two—whether all gathered round the temple at Jerusalem, or with one king there, another in Samaria—none can tell.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No 1139 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., of the following Quartermasters' Stores, viz.:—

3 doz. Door Neck Bolts.
200 Wall Brushes.
200 pounds Tin, Block.
100 R. & L. Closet Locks.
5 boxes Glass, 10x12.
75 pounds Glue.
50 pounds Black Wax.
8000 pounds White Lead, in oil.
10 pounds Umber, raw, in oil.
1 bbl. Coach Varnish.
1 gross Striping (assorted) Pencils.
50 Shutter Bolts.
10 gross Tufting Buttons.
2 dozen Putty Knives.
2 dozen Drawer Tumbler Locks.
5 boxes Glass, 12x16.
100 C. H. Lettering Pencils.
500 pounds Putty.
200 gallons Turpentine.
1 bbl. Spanish Whiting.
2 bbls. Copal Varnish.
10 lbs. Gum Tragacanth.

All of the above-described articles to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on behalf of the United States Government.

Samples of the above-named stores to be delivered at the United States Storehouse, twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the Port, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 22 9t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL—
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 22, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until noon SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages—

200 Pairs Sewed Bootees, Size No 15,
200 Pairs Sewed Bootees, Size No. 16,
Army Standard.

Samples can be seen at this Office.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price (which must be given in writing as well as in figures), and also the quantity and time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons (whose signatures and places of residence must be appended to the guarantee), and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Bootees," and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. Army,
8 22 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS, 119m

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No 827 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, D street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three story brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings)	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver Casters, $60 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	59,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER, } Managing Directors.
WILLIAM S. MORSE,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 to6

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 3 months..........$8 00
Terms for Self-practice, 3 months..........$5 00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO..........Lessees.
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
LAST BUT ONE OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF SUMMER PRICES.
BENEFIT,
and last night but one of the
GIFTED AND VERSATILE COMEDIENNE,
MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES.
TWO SPLENDID PIECES.
A GREAT BILL.
The performance will commence with the beautiful Play in three acts, entitled
PEG WOFFINGTON.
Peg Woffington...Miss NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES
To conclude with the Comedietta, in two acts, styled
THE AMBASSADOR'S WIFE.
Lady Elizabeth Bubb......Miss DE MARGUERITTES
Supported by the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 1,
LAST SUMMER MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, September 3,
FIRST NIGHT OF THE
REGULAR FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
and first appearance of the distinguished lyric artiste,
VESTVALI.
Prices of Admission for the Summer Season only—Orchestra 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
WORLD RENOWND
BUISLAY FAMILY.
FRIDAY EVENING, August 31,
when they will present a series of
ENTIRELY NEW FEATS,
including, by desire, the marvellous
NIAGARA LEAP,
By JULIO and GILBERT BUISLAY.
ICARIAN GAMES. LES DEUX COMIQUES.
Grand Ballet Divertissement of
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA,
and the Comic Pantomime of
PONGO.
By universal desire, the grand feat of Equilibrium,
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.
The extraordinary
JUGGLING ACT
by Mons. HENRI AGOUST.
The graceful and daring
TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCE
by Senorita ROSITA.
Also, a
NEW SERIES OF TABLEAUX.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
LAST BUISLAY MATINEE,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
MR J. S. CLARKE
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY EVENING, September 3,
MR CLARKE
in two of his popular characters
Sheridan's brilliant Comedy in two acts, of
THE RIVALS,
with a distribution of the characters which
CANNOT BE SURPASSED IN AMERICA.
Mr J. S. CLARKE as..........Bob Acres
Mr. J. B. Roberts as..........Falkland
Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., as..........Captain Absolute
Mr. W. A. Chapman as..........Sir Anthony
Mr O. S. Fawcett as..........Sir Lucius O'Trigger
Mr J. M. Barron as..........Fag
Miss Annie Graham as..........Julia
Mrs. C. Walcot as..........Lydia Languish
Miss Effie Germon as..........Lucy
Mrs W. A. Chapman as..........Mrs. Malaprop
To conclude with
CLARKE'S TOODLES.
CLARKE'S TOODLES.
8 31 2t BOX BOOK OPEN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
The Lessee begs respectfully to announce to the public that
THIS POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT
will open for the regular season on
SATURDAY EVENING September 1, 1866.
The following gentlemen and ladies will form the
STOCK COMPANY:—

Mr. Frank Mordaunt,
Mr. G. H. Griffiths,
Mr. Harry Eivers,
Mr. L. L. James,
Mr. T. A. Creese,
Mr. Savage,
Mr. Crosby,
Mr. Worth,
Miss Lizzie Price,
Mrs. E. M. Thayer,
Mrs. Worrell,
Mrs. William H. Reeves,
Miss Mahon,
Miss Griffith,
Miss A. Denin,

Mr. Owen Marlowe,
Mr. Robert Craig,
Mr. Samuel Hemple,
Mr. W. H. Wallis,
Mr. Billings,
Mr. Osbourne,
Mr. Jones,
Roland Reed,
Miss Annie Ward,
Mrs. T. A. Creese,
Miss Fanny Reeves,
Miss Summerfield,
Miss A. Mahon,
Miss G. Griffin,
Miss Jones.

Scenic Artist..........MR. C. HAWTHORNE
Conductor of the Orchestra..........MR. R. DODWORTH
Machinist..........MR. R. ROUGH
Property Maker..........MR. G. HARRIS
Mistress of the Wardrobe..........MRS. GRIFFITH

MRS JOHN DREW
will appear on the opening night,
SATURDAY, September 1st, 1866,
in the elegant comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SUPPORTED BY THE FULL COMPANY.

On MONDAY EVENING, September 3,
will be produced, for the first time in America, J. Westland Marston's great play of
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
Performed for an entire season at the Haymarket Theatre, London, in which
MRS. JOHN DREW
will appear in an original character.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Seats..........$1
Orchestra Circle and Dress Circle..........50 cents
Secured Seats..........75 cents
Family Circle..........25 cents
Private Boxes..........$6 and $8
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
The sale of seats for the opening night will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 A. M.
BUSINESS AGENT AND TREASURER,
8 29 5t JOSEPH D. MURPHY.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. EARNSHAW..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
Doors open at 7·30. Performance commences at 8.
FIRST BENEFIT
OF
MISS SOPHIE WORRELL.
FIFTH NIGHT
of the young, beautiful, and gifted
WORRELL SISTERS — SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE.
These beautiful and gifted Artistes will appear THIS (Friday) EVENING, August 31, supported by a full and powerful Company, in the Spectacular Extravaganza, in two acts, by Charles Selby, Esq. (the exclusive copyright of which has been secured for the Worrell Sisters) entitled
THE ELVES;
OR, THE STATUE BRIDE.
introducing Songs, Dances, Pas de Deux, Duetts, and Miss JENNIE in her Incomparable CLOG DANCE.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

MÆNNERCHOR ORCHESTRA.—The active members are hereby notified that the regular weekly meetings for practice will be resumed on THURSDAY EVENING, September 6, 1866, at 8 o'clock, at the Mænnerchor Hall, No. 346 DILLWYN Street. Punctual attendance is requested. Amateurs desiring to join are cordially invited to attend, or call upon the undersigned.
WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER, Conductor,
8 21 24 28 31s4 6 6t* No. 217 VINE Street.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
wim§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Meeting of the Commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Moyamensing Fire Insurance Company, to be located in the City of Philadelphia," will be held at No. 209 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock M., on the 29th day of September, 1866, to organize said Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Public Life Insurance Company will be held on TUESDAY, September 27, at No. 209 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of settlement, when an amendment to the charter will be submitted for approval. It

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent Loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" " 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" " 7 3-10 per cent. Loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,585 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,560 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,550 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $5133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D. Taylor,

Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Peniston,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only.* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,

ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.
Capital..........$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus..........944,543 15
Premiums..........1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,

Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,

RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 214

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 38§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
36§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails 12§

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF CORK"..........Wednesday, August 29
"CITY OF PARIS"..........Saturday, September 1
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"..Wednesday, September 5
"CITY OF NEW YORK"..........Saturday, September 8
"CITY OF LIMERICK"....Wednesday, September 12
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold..........$90 Steerage, Currency.....$35
To London..........95 To London..........40
To Paris..........105 To Paris..........50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
87 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 6 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 815

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
521 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866.
8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations.
3 P. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due at Cape May, 7·00 P. M.
3·30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
RETURNING TRAINS.
Leave Cape May at 8·00 A. M., mail, stopping at all Stations on C. M. & M. R. R., and Vineland, Glassboro, and Woodbury. Due 11·37 A. M.
Leave Bridgeton, 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·55 and 9·44 A. M. and — P. M.
J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent,
West Jersey, Salem, and Cape May, and Millville R. Rs.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·20 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·15 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.
416 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—
FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation..........$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.......... 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class.......... 1 60
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00	"
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00	M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30	P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 6·00	"
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express†	at 12·40	A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20	"
Columbia Train	at 9·00	"
Lancaster Train	at 12·40	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.
Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.
A TICKET OFFICE
Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN AND AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Sup't, Intendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

A SCENE NOT IN THE BILLS.—At the Walnut Street Theatre last evening an event occurred that will remain fresh in the memory of every one present for years to come. By particular desire of many friends, the fearful "Niagara Leap" was introduced in place of *L'Echelle Perilleuse*. The act is performed by Mons. Julio and Greuet Buislay, and is a feat never before attempted by any performers. Greuet was suspended by his feet from the dome of the theatre, holding in his outstretched arms a trapeze bar, upon which Julio was performing the most marvellous and dangerous gyrations. He had nearly finished the act, and was already receiving the plaudits of an immense audience, that packed the theatre from floor to dome, when the perspiration caused his left hand to slip, and he fell from the trapeze to the floor of the stage—a distance of over forty feet. A wild shriek of trepidation and concern came from the audience, and every one supposed the brave Julio was dead. In an instant Greuet was down the descending rope, and assisting his brother Julio, stunned and fainting from the fall, off the stage. A horrible suspense and silence followed, and the people became impatient to know the result of the accident. A storm of applause brought the injured man to the footlights, smiling, but pale and contorted with agony. The ladies applauded vociferously, and the gentlemen rose to their feet and made the theatre resound, again and again, with their bravos and shouts of gratification and sympathy. Julio and Greuet then turned a double summersault, and retired, the first apparently in great pain, and with an arm paralyzed. The people were not satisfied, however, and called the champion hero brothers out again, when a scene of excitement occurred that was perfectly indescribable. The wounded man was promptly attended by Messrs. Platte, King, Hemphill, J. S. Clarke, J. B. Roberts, and several prominent surgeons, and by the application of the Grimaldi ointment and constant rubbings, recovered sufficiently to perform the part of the "Ape" in the pantomime of *Pongo*, in which he climbs all over the theatre. Such was the "scene not in the bills" at the Walnut Street Theatre last night. It is due to the Buislays to say that the accident was caused by the extraordinary sultriness of the air, which induced an unusual perspiration upon the hands of the performer.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening, it is to be hoped, our theatre-goers will bear in mind that the beneficiary at this theatre is the young and charming Mad'lle Noemie de Marguerittes, whose playing on a recent occasion excited such favorable comment. Though but a few months on the stage, this young lady has suddenly assumed the first rank in her profession, and evidently devotes to it a most conscientious and untiring attention. We predict for her a full house, especially as her stay among us will not reach beyond to-morrow night. Miss De Marguerittes plays "Peg Woffington," and the "Ambassador's Wife."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—All this week the Worrell Sisters have had excellent success. They appear to-night in their famous spectacular play of *The Elves*, and will be supported by the entire company. Miss Sophie Worrell will have a benefit. To-morrow they will appear at the matinee, and they will also appear in the evening, when *The Foremen of Philadelphia* will be given as an additional attraction.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have had crowded houses at the Eleventh Street Opera House all this week, and their entertainment is pronounced very fine. They have popular hits at all the prevailing follies of the day.

HELLER will be here on Monday next. He has taken the large Hall, Assembly Buildings. He comes with new illusions and new piano solos. He has secured the only hall now to be had in the city. Fashion and beauty can always be seen at his entertainments.

THE COLD SHOULDER.

The State Senate of New York is now in session as a Court of Impeachment. Yesterday resolutions were offered welcoming the President, General Grant, and Admiral Farragut as the guests of the State. The name of Secretary Seward was thus carefully omitted. Two attempts to include his name in the resolution of welcome were voted down by decisive majorities, the final vote being on the following, which follows one of courteous greeting to the President:—

Resolved, That our distinguished fellow-citizens, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, who are expected at the State Capital to-morrow, be warmly welcomed to the soil of this State by the Senate, on behalf of a grateful people, who recognize their services and appreciate their worth.

This was adopted by a vote of 16 to 3. The deliberate exclusion of Secretary Seward from recognition by a body so able and distinguished as the Senate of New York, has a deep meaning. In times past, no honors were too great, no eulogy too warm for Secretary Seward, in the State of his nativity, and of all his political triumphs. Now, not even his high official position, or his intimate association with the distinguished gentlemen whom he accompanies, can secure to him the mere mention of his name in a formal resolution of greeting and welcome.

Feeding the Conference.—The few towns in England where the Methodists are numerous and strong enough to show hospitality for two or three weeks to the seven hundred or more ministers who attend the yearly meetings of the Conference, are called "the Conference towns;" and a sort of rivalry is felt among them as to the arrangements they make for the comfort of their reverend fathers and brethren. The Leeds Methodists have won the palm this year for their provision as to the daily lunch, concerning the embellishment of which they seem to have taken pattern after the famous Sunday School of Mr. Beecher's church in Brooklyn. The London *Methodist Recorder* says:—

"This lunch is not a scramble for a crust. A score of ladies delight to play the 'neat-handed Phyllis' for the occasion, and in the midst of the school-room some marvellous architect, in conspiracy with an equally marvellous plumber, has erected a fountain on no small scale, whose water, constantly thrown up in spray, is scarcely less refreshing than the less ethereal comestibles which are placed on the tables."

Wisconsin Fossils.—Mr. Nicholas Thomas, while digging at Big Patch, Wisconsin, turned up some queer looking fossils. One appeared to have been the tooth of some gigantic animal, probably a mastodon. Its dimensions are as follows:—Eight inches long, and three and a half inches wide on the grinding surface; eight inches wide from the lower surface to the top of the root or prong; twenty inches in circumference, and weight six pounds and fourteen ounces. It was found ten feet below the surface, in hard clay. Quite a number of ribs, and other bones, in an imperfect state, were found at the same time.

Censorship of the Press in Greece.—A religious work was recently published in Athens, which the Holy Synod of the Greek Church pronounced heretical, prohibiting the people to read it or have it in their houses. At the same time an indictment was found against the publisher of the book. After some time had elapsed the Minister of Justice made inquiries to find out why the case was not tried. The answer was to the effect that in order to pronounce a just sentence it would be necessary to examine the book carefully; but as the Holy Synod had forbidden any one to read it, the judges found themselves unable to proceed.

Cotton Injured.—It is reported that the cotton crop in Georgia is greatly injured by the drought. In the southwestern part of the State, where the yield formerly was one bale to two acres, not more than one bale to ten acres will be raised this year. This is equally true of other sections. Accounts from Florida represent the late drought as followed by heavy rains, which have seriously injured the cotton. The cotton prospects in Mississippi and Alabama are also represented to be bad on account of the drought and ravages of the boll-worm.

Sport.—The prospect for the opening of the grouse shooting on the extensive range of moors running from the extreme of South Yorkshire into Derbyshire and Cheshire, England, is anything but encouraging to sportsmen, and the season promises to be one of the worst that has been experienced for some years past.

Manufacture of Wigs.—A wig is a very difficult thing to make. First, an accurate measurement is taken of the bald place designed to be covered. Then the silk or netting, or whatever substance is to form the foundation of the wig, is cut in accordance with the measurement, and sewed upon a block, which block is shaped sometimes like the head of a man. Then several pieces of watch-springs are neatly sewed upon the silk, the springs being bent to the form of the block, and designed to secure the wig to the man's head. A girl then takes the pattern, and works into the foundation the hair designed for the wig. With a tool that seems a cross between a shoemaker's crooked awl and a bodkin, the girl ties in the hair. The tool is pushed through the foundation, seizes two or three hairs from the girl's fingers, ties a slip-knot in them, and then straightens them out. This is repeated till the foundation is covered with hair. Greater care is taken in producing the "part" for the wig. An open piece of fine netting is set in for the "part," and through each little hole a single hair is drawn, and fastened so that it will lie either way. This is considered the acme of wig-making, to produce the "part" so that it will look natural. Great improvements have lately been made in the manufacture of wigs, and a man can now get one which will weigh from one to two ounces, and which will never get out of place on the head. A wig costs from eighteen to seventy-five dollars, and will seldom last over one year. The hair generally loses its color before the foundation wears out. The difference in the vitality of individuals clings to them after their hair has been cut off. A wig will generally contain hair which has been taken from the heads of three or four different persons, and after a little wear the wearer of the wig will find that his hair is fading out unevenly, and his head becoming streaked with a variety of hues. One variety of wig, considered the best, and which is certainly the lightest, is made of a foundation composed entirely of hair woven into netting. A wig of this kind, while it will require two ounces of hair to make it, will weigh but an ounce and a half when completed. This is owing to the great quantity of material wasted in handling hair. Ornamental hair-work belongs more particularly to the jewelry business, or may be classed as a specialty of that business, and is not done by those artists who make head decorations. Many pieces of ornamental work are made to order from the hair of some persons dear to the individual ordering it. The hair is first cleansed from all impurities and then waxed. It being in a bunch, a weight is attached to one end of the bunch. To the other end of each hair weights are also fastened. The workman, sitting at a bench with a hole in the centre, drops the end of the bunch through the hole, and spreads out each individual hair in front of him, the weights keeping them all in position. Then, by passing them over and under each other, he produces the peculiar braid desired. This braid is subsequently put together in form to suit the person ordering, be it a breastpin, earrings, or anything else. Some very beautiful ornaments are made in this manner, and at one time were quite fashionable. The process of waxing and working the hair generally imparts to it a little darker shade than the original possessed, which fact has led many people to believe that the artist did not return the same he received.

Austria and the Paris Exhibition.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the participation of Austria in the exhibition at Paris has become very doubtful. The most busy manufacturing provinces of the empire are Bohemia and Moravia, which have been literally ravaged by the Prussian occupation. A large number of objects intended for the Exposition at Paris have been carried off by the Prussians, and again the exactions and the contributions of all kinds that were levied have been such as to place it beyond the power of the manufacturers to make those fresh sacrifices which would be required to maintain their credit in the general competition of 1867. Rather than present itself in a position of lamentable inferiority, the Austrian manufacturers prefer to abstain from appearing at the Paris Exhibition, and to reserve their powers for the great exhibition which is projected to be held in Vienna in 1870.

A Female Practitioner.—At St. Mary's Dispensary for women and children in London, the medical attendant is Miss Elizabeth Garrett. This lady is the first qualified female medical practitioner that England has produced. She holds the license of the Society of Apothecaries, but the College of Physicians has refused to admit her to be examined for the degree of M. D.

Locomotives.—It is estimated that since the commencement of the manufacture of locomotives in Newcastle, nearly three thousand of them have been made in that district, and of these upwards of one thousand have been exported. Taking the average cost at £2000 each, the value of this branch of manufacture to Newcastle has been not less than £6,000,000.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5185 No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c., by Catalogue.
On Wednesday,
September 5, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising 800 lots new and desirable goods which will be found well worthy the attention of buyers. 8 31 4t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 521§

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 9 3m

CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called
EUGENIA,
far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
9 30 1m No. 128 S. NINTH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

THE "PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN" (Filbert street and West Penn Square) for the education of Young Ladies in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Lithography, etc., will reopen on MONDAY, September 3. Parents will please send to the school-house for catalogues.
DIRECTORS.
Joseph Harrison, James L. Claghorn,
William Bucknell, James H. Orne,
P. P. Morris, David S. Brown,
William J. Horstman, George Whitney,
Redwood F. Warner, James A. Wright,
Eli K. Price, W. P. Wilstack.
8 31 12t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PHILIP A. CREGAR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.
CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S
CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,
By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.
Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at
No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.
Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania will open for the reception of Students, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.
Application should be made to the President,
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
8 27 7t BETHLEHEM, Pa.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
OF
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
No. 1108 MARKET Street,
WILL REOPEN [8 27 1mrp
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND Preparatory Departments of ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, WILLING'S Alley, will resume duties on MONDAY, August 27. 8 25 10t*

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, Nos. 1109 and 1111 CHESNUT Street will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on
MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

MEDICAL.

CHEROKEE CURE,
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE
Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.
Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.
Price $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.
Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker street, New York.

CHEROKEE REMEDY
Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Uretara, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the
CHEROKEE INJECTION,
does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female curing recent cases in from one to three days and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.
Price, Remedy. One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection. " " $2, " " $5.
The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us *in perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 mwf3p No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

PIANOS, ETC.

OWING TO
Alterations in the store, my stock of
PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.,
Will be sold at UNPRECEDENTEDLY low prices.
J. A. GETZE,
8 27 6t No. 1102 CHESNUT Street

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.
MR. SARGENT
Will return to the city and resume business September 1.
Orders received as usual at
MASON & CO.'S,
8 17 No. 907 Chesnut street.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY.
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be careful and conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.
Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.
The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
Invite the attention of Cash buyers
AT WHOLESALE,
To their Stock of
FRENCH,
BRITISH,
AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS.
Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates [8 17 1m
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

HURON BLANKETS.
Huron Fine Bed Blankets.
Huron Premium Blankets.
Huron Extra Heavy Blankets.
Huron Single Bed Blankets.
Huron Bed Blankets, $6·50 Per Pair.

We are now receiving direct from the mills, the celebrated
HURON BLANKETS,
Contracted for early in the Spring at the low price of wool.
They are superior in size, weight, and fineness of wool to any other make in the market, or to any BLANKET ever before offered by us. Sold only
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m]

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED:
5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18¾ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1 25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25 a yard.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents up to $1 25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31¼, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
JUST OPENED:
One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
PRICE & WOOD,
8 18§1 N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
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CAPE MAY,
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
91 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 20 6m5* No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Two Cases Empress Cloth Poplins of their Own Importation,
ALL CHOICE SELECTED COLORS.
And fully 15 per cent. lower than the same qualities can be bought anywhere else in the city.
DOUBLE WIDTH BLACK ALL WOOL DELAINES 87½ CENTS.
NEW SILKS AT LOW PRICES.
WHITE MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
BUFF AND WHITE MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
PINK AND WHITE MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
9-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $4·75.
10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6 50.
11-4, 12-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, AT LOW PRICES.
BLANKETS of all kinds at less than wholesale prices. 8 31 3t

CLOTHING.

JONES'
POPULAR ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE
604 MARKET ST.
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·0
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 60 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
A Concentrated Fertilizer.
This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone, and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,
No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
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NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor, well adapted for a family. 8 25

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
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SAMUEL MARSH, President.
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THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
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WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR
CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?
THEOBALD'S BOOTS,
No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET.
He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc. to fit the feet. TRY HIM. [8 16 1m

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RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 318

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap, by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade, at
J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,
8 14 1m No. 51 S. FOURTH Street.

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS
EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
Made to order by
14 1mrp* EVANS, No 230 SOUTH Street